THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE NEW SOUTH.

SPEECH OF SENATOR WILSON AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, July 25.—At the close of the temperance meeting at Leland's Opera House, last evening, the Hon. Henry Wilson was serenaded by Hall's Band. It had been announced that he would speak from the balcony of the Union Hotel, in the hotel grounds, on national affairs, and a very large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen had congregated. After repeated calls Mr. Wilson appeared on the balcony, and was introduced by Judge Sackett, of Saratoga. When the applause had subsided he spoke as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I am told that it is expected that I should speak to you on public affairs. Well, it is rather late in the night, I think, to make a speech on the affairs of the nation, but as I am asked to say a word or two I will state my sentiments and opinions in regard to the present aspect of the public affairs of the country. I may say to you, to begin with, that I am accustomed to take hopeful views of public affairs. During the dark hours of the war—the darkest hours of the war—I had faith in the country and faith in God and our democratic institutions, and I never doubted the result. Since the close of the war we have had trials quite as severe, and I never had any doubt of the result. The result is to be a united and free nation. The sublime faith of the fathers is to be the living faith of the children. (Applause.) We are to have a united country, comprehending more than is now within the bounds of the country. We have carried the flag up to the North Pole on one side of the continent, and many years will not pass away before it will also go there on the other side. I do not think it worth while to hurry this. It is our manifest destiny—it is in the future—we cannot help it if we would. But the country, whether comprehending more or less than the territory of North America, is henceforth and forever to be a free country, where every man is the peer of every other man. (Applause.) We have passed through a bloody struggle. I am among those who believe that it was inevitable—that it was one of the great wars of the human family. It was a struggle on this continent between the democratic ideas of the Declaration of Independence and the system of human bondage; and in such a contest there could be no doubt of the result. It was one of God's wars, and for myself I accept it as such; and I accept its results. When we had war I believed in prosecuting it vigorously. Now we have peace, I want to prosecute peace vigorously. We who stood by our country, and the cause of liberty, justice, and humanity, have triumphed. We have triumphed at a fearful cost. We are proud and strong; we have lifted the country towards the heavens; we are a greater people than ever before. We have destroyed human bondage: we have subjugated and conquered a brave and heroic portion of the country, and now the great work is done. I am for welcoming them back with warm and generous greetings, trusting that the causes of all our troubles have passed away forever, and that hereafter in the future we shall be friends and brothers as we were in the morning of the Republic. (Cheers.) It has recently been my fortune to travel for four or five weeks through the Rebel States, and as they invited me to speak to them, I said just what I thought. I held them responsible before man and God for every drop of blood shed in this country, for every life lost, for every dollar expended. I spoke to them plainer than I ever spoke even to the people of Massachusetts; but I tried to do it in a spirit of kindness that I really felt. I pitied their misfortunes. They were more severely conquered than I dreamed of. I tell you here to-night that the people of that section of the country put into the contest all they had of blood and of treasure, and they were defeated, utterly annihilated, their power gone. No man who loves his country and his fellow-men, and who regards those States as part of the country, and the people as part of his countrymen, can witness the condition of that section without having his heart softened and stirred within him. For myself, while I spoke to them in plain words, I desired to speak to them in kindness, and in thirty-two speeches I made in that section of the country, to various kinds of audiences, I never received a hiss, or whisper, or unkind word. But I have now innumerable invitations from various portions of that country to speak, which I cannot accept. I trust that the men of the North, who can afford to be generous as well as just, while they have resolved that treason shall never more sway the councils of the country, will be kind and generous, and forgive the faults of their erring countrymen. (Applause.) I trust that the public men of our portion of the country will visit that portion of it. Freedom of speech they have not had for a generation; they have looked only on one side—on the side of Slavery, Nullification, Secession, Disunion, civil war, hatred of Yankee institutions. Now, when the truth is presented—when the cause of Liberty, Justice, and Humanity is presented to them—they listen as no people ever before listened, and I say to you it is the great missionary ground of this country. Kind words, words addressed to the heart, conscience, and reason, will do more there than in any other portion of the country for good. So much for the position of that portion of the country, as I comprehend it. And now I will tell you what I think has brought about the rapidly improved condition of that section of the country, and that is the overthrow of the policy of the President of the United States, and the utter hopelessness on the part of the people that the President's policy can ever be sustained by the nation. (Loud cheers.) That policy brought bitter words, violent deeds, wrong and outrages. Loyal men were everywhere insulted, freedmen were outraged, and even murdered; but when the Congress of the United States, sustained by the voice of the people who had fought them on 600 battle-fields, laid down the terms and conditions of reconstruction, and when the President's policy was repudiated, when their hopes in Northern friends failed, when their hopes in the Supreme Court failed altogether, then they saw that they must submit to the authority of the nation, and they are doing it with a very good grace. There is another thing that has contributed to the peaceful aspect of most portions of the States lately in insurrection. This is the ballot put into the hands of 600,000 black men. These men, let me say to you, will bring these States back loyal to the country, and fully and unreservedly committed to the cause of human liberty in America. (Applause.) I make the prediction that eight or nine, and I think nine, of those ten States will not only comply with the terms and conditions Congress has laid down, but will elect men who can take the iron-clad oath, and will send men to the Congress of the United States who will think, speak, and act as the loyal progressive representatives think, speak, and act. (Cheers.) I will tell you why. These 600,000 black men feel that they are fighting the battle, not only of the country, but of their own liberties and rights. Of course they will vote for the Union, for they believe in this country as no people ever believed in it before, and they have reason to. They revere the name and memory of Abraham Lincoln as no portion of our countrymen do. (Applause.) The word "Union" is engraved on their hearts; they will vote not only for Union and Liberty, but for school-houses and churches, and for a liberal and progressive policy in that section of the country. They will carry it too. Old Virginia, this very autumn, within ninety days from this time, will put herself alongside of Vermont, Massachusetts, and Ohio, as a strong, liberty-loving, progressive, radical State of the Union. (Applause.) South Carolina will follow. (Applause.) Other States will do the same; and then, gentlemen, I predict that these States will enter on a liberal, progressive policy, such as is pursued in the New England and great Central and Western States of the country. There is not a Democratic flag floating from the Potomac to Florida, and they dare not raise one. The people of the South will tell you that the Republicans never cheated or deceived them. They were led into the Rebellion by words of encouragement from the North. But they will tell you the men who said these words had to go into the fight, and they met them on battle-fields. Then the old Henry Clay Whigs, who are in the ranks of the opposition of that part of the country, let them raise the Democratic flag, and they fly and carry thousands with them into the ranks of the Republican party. The old national men of '33 are doing the same. Of course the followers of John C. Calhoun and his theories of government would not be expected to do anything but to maintain the position and spirit of hostility; but they will be defeated, and sink down one by one to disappear in the end from the government of the country, as the Tories of the Revolution disappeared. For myself, I want no more punishments than have already been inflicted on these men. They have suffered, and have been disappointed more than any body of men in the history of the world. Seven years ago these chieftains trod the halls of Congress, proud and defiant. They raised the banners of revolt. They went out to establish a slaveholding republic that should include Mexico and Cuba, and command the commerce of the world. They would be the great agricultural portion of the country that should produce cotton, rice, and sugar. They were to be omnipotent. They went into this great struggle to make slavery strong, to extend it into the Territories of the United States, and they came out of the contest without the power to hold slavery anywhere in the country. (Applause.) Their ideas, principles, and policies are all gone forever. The hope and aspiration of their souls are lost. They are baffled, defeated, humiliated, conquered. For one I have it not in my heart to pursue the system of confiscation, or any other systems that shall bear harder than those that have already been adopted to bring them into the country, and make them a part of the country. I don't want an Ireland or Poland in America. (Applause.) But I want free States, where every man is the peer of every other man—where every man, no matter what blood may course through his veins, no matter where he may have been born, is a man whom God made and for whom Christ died, and who shall possess equal rights with everybody else. We want free States, free men, and that policy that has been inaugurated will be accomplished within twelve months, and all those States within a year will be brought back into the Union. They will not have the power to dictate the policy of the country, but they will be the radical and progressive portion of it. We shall see these things, and I say to you to-night, gentlemen, not merely as a partisan, but as an American citizen, loving my country and my whole country, that it is enough to make the heart throb with gratitude to Almighty God for what we have witnessed during the last seven years of progress. (Cheers.) The friends of the country have been misrepresented throughout this contest. We were told that we could not conquer these twelve millions of people. Well, we did it. We were told we had no constitutional right or power to do it. We exercised the powers of the Constitution to save the Constitution and the country, and we have done it. Now they tell us we have no constitutional power to pass the laws for reconstruction; but we find the powers and we have passed the laws, and the laws will do the work. The President of the United States may do what he pleases; the place that knows him will not know him a great while. (Laughter and applause.) The fourth of March, 1869, at any rate, will come some time. (A voice: "What about impeachment?") He may stay in till that time, and he may not. (Cheers.) It will depend a great deal on his future conduct. If he undertakes to violate the laws of the country, and arrest the conduct of the Government, he will have but a short time to stay where he is. (Applause.) But I tell you, gentlemen, he may do just what he pleases, he cannot prevent anything. ("Good.") Our friends in the South, who believe in reconstruction, in a united country, and in freedom, three-fourths of a million of them will bring those States back in spite of anything Andrew Johnson or anybody else can do. I look upon Mr. Johnson just as I look upon Bull Run. (Laughter.) Bull Run during the war brought a sense of shame to the cheek of the country, but after all it was a great lesson to the country. Andrew Johnson seems to be a sort of being brought into existence for a purpose. He stands right there, and every time he undertakes to do anything against the cause of liberty and justice, the country rallies, and goes further than it ever would have gone before. (Laughter and applause.) He got the opinion of the Attorney-General the other day, and all over the South the Rebels reared their heads, and began to hope again; but in a day or two went the news on the breezes that Congress would assemble, and the Rebels closed their lips. Congress assembled and made an additional and stronger measure than ever before. He may undertake to set it aside if he pleases, or do what he pleases; our friends in the South will take care of the cause of the country. And let me tell you that Grant is for negro suffrage not only in the South, but in the North. (Cheers.) So is Thomas—that great General whom his soldiers nicknamed "Old Reliable;" so is Phil. Sheridan, and nearly every General of the country who has made a page of the history of this war. I find a very large share of the men who have opposed us individually say it is right, but they say they have got a great prejudice vote behind them, and they must pander to that. I think it becomes statesmen to speak the truth—to come out in advance of the people and maintain what is right—and the people will follow them. There is no portion of our countrymen so ignorant or prejudiced who will not do the right when they see it clearly. Such is the present condition of the country. I think it is a hopeful one, and it will be better next year than it is now. The men who emancipated four millions of slaves, and have established liberty and justice in the land, are to have the country next year. Whether Grant will be the candidate of those men or not, and I think he is very likely to be, that candidate will be elected. There are to-day three millions of those voters in the country who would vote for Grant, or Sheridan, or Thomas, for Chase (applause), or Colfax (applause), or brave old Ben Wade (applause), or any of the true and tried men who have carried the country through the dark and gloomy days of the last seven years. But no man who opposed the cause of the country during that war, no man who opposed emancipation, no man who opposes the civil rights of the emancipated race, no man who opposes negro suffrage, will ever be President of these United States again. (Applause.) If there are any here to-night who desire to act with the masses, and move with events, and who wish to be with the successful, respectable, and triumphant, I give them this piece of advice, that they join the negro equal-suffrage party at the earliest possible moment. It has become fashionable to do it, too. (Laughter.) I remember when I first entered the Senate, that a Senator was denouncing the anti-slavery men of the country, and talking about "nigger, nigger, nigger." Mr. Seward turned to me and said, "That Senator will never be President of these United States. He was an aspirant for the place, and everybody knew it." I asked him why, in my simplicity. "Oh," said Mr. Seward, "the people of the United States always intend to elect a gentleman President, and the man who spells negro with two g's is not a gentleman, and the people will never make him President." It is just so in our time. Those who sneer at the equal rights of men in Christian and Republican America, though they may pretend to be fashionable and genteel to the masses of the people, are only vulgar fellows. (Applause.) Let me say to you that patriotism, liberty, justice, humanity, Christianity, everything that is pure and noble, all good pulsations of the human heart, all that is beautiful in woman, all that is lovely in human character, is to-day in America on the side of the men who are fighting for a united country, and for the equal rights of all men, of every clime and race. (Applause.) And it is our glory and our pleasure to struggle on and fight out that battle. Ere a few brief months are passed we shall have a united country, a free country, a country of equal rights, and can stand before the world illustrating the beauty of democratic institutions. I trust all of us, ladies and gentlemen, will contribute by word and deed to bring about that result, which will be so honorable to the country and so glorious to human nature. (Loud cheering.)

A SINGULAR SUICIDE.

The Story of the Japanese Student who Hung Himself at Monson, Mass.

From the Springfield Republican, July 24.

Ashiwara, one of the six Japanese youths who have been perusing their studies at Monson for several months, committed suicide by hanging on Sunday evening. He was last seen alive about half-past 8 o'clock P. M. on that day, not far from the place where his body was found, and probably committed the act of self-murder soon after. His absence from his boarding house all Sunday night roused suspicion and alarm for his safety, and on Monday search was commenced by a number of the citizens, and about 8 o'clock in the evening, twenty-four hours after his disappearance, his body was found suspended from the limb of a tree, in a retired spot about a mile east of the village, and a little distance from the highway. Beside him on the ground lay his hat, coat, and umbrella, and around his neck was tightly knotted a strip of cotton cloth which he had taken with him from his house, showing that the act was one of mature and deliberate premeditation. His watch was found going, and his money safe, and all the contents of his pockets undisturbed. His last walk on Sunday evening last was taken alone, an unusual circumstance for the Japanese, as they generally go out in groups of three or four, or quite often the entire six take their strolls together. Ashiwara also was gone from home for a long time on Saturday, on a similar solitary excursion, and doubtless then meditated the act of suicide. His body was immediately removed and the remains prepared in the Christian order for burial, his countrymen assisting in the sad offices. A funeral service will be held at Monson in a day or two; but the final disposition of the remains is not yet determined. The cause of the act was undoubtedly extreme depression of spirits, resulting principally from a chronic disease which had for many months afflicted him, and from which there was little or no hope of relief. The dejection and melancholy may have weighed upon the unfortunate man so heavily as to produce during the last days of his life positive insanity, though from his mild and retiring disposition it would not have been of very decided manifestation. Ashiwari was about thirty years old, and left a wife at his home in Yokohama, whence he came by way of San Francisco, arriving at Monson in November. He was sent directly to the care of Rev. Charles Hammond, principal of the Monson Academy, by Rev. Mr. Brown, the American Missionary, while his comrades came from Nagasaki, by way of London, ultimately to Monson, but under different patronage. The deceased Japanese is spoken of by his instructors and acquaintances at Monson as a man of true and unusual nobility of character, and industrious and faithful to his duties. He was sensitive to the last degree on all points of honor or personal reputation, and during his stay in this country had won the esteem and sincere regard of all whom he had come in contact. During the first few months of his residence at Monson, he was often oppressed with homesickness and earnest longing for his native land, but had lately seemed to overcome in a great degree these feelings, and appeared quite contented. Rev. Mr. Brown arrived at New York on a return visit to this country only a day or two since, and has been summoned to Monson by a telegraphic despatch for consultation as to the disposal of the body of Ashiwara. This death among us of the stranger student from the other side of the globe, thousands of miles away, is a most sad event, and doubly painful from its peculiar and impressive circumstances.

MURDER AT CORNWALL, N. Y.

A Missing Woman Found Brutally Murdered—No Clue to the Perpetrators.

A murder of an apparently most atrocious nature was perpetrated within the past three or four days in the usually quiet little village of Cornwall, near Newburg, on the Hudson. A woman who went by the name of Mary Blake, who has resided in the village for about seven or eight months, was missed on Tuesday morning last, and no cause could be assigned for her disappearance. Diligent inquiry was instituted, but without obtaining the slightest clue to her whereabouts, and a general search was made yesterday morning. Her inanimate body was found on the margin of a small stream about five hundred yards from her place of residence. The creek runs parallel to the roadway leading to the steamboat landing, and her head lay in the water. Abundant traces of blood were found on the road, and it is presumed that her murderer or murderers attacked her while passing that way. After being assailed she had been dragged off the road and down the bank in the direction of the creek, where her corpse was ultimately discovered. A post mortem examination was made by Drs. Ely, of Newberg, and Eaton, of Cornwall, when it was ascertained that a brutal assault had been perpetrated upon the victim, the weapon used being undoubtedly a bludgeon or some blunt instrument. The skull was fractured by a blow which had been delivered behind the ear, and a fearful wound had also been inflicted on the face, crushing in the nose and breaking the bones. Either of the wounds, in the opinions of the medical gentlemen present, was sufficient to have caused death. She was reputed to have been married to an old man named Murtaragh, but she has not lived with him for several years past. She leaves two children, little girls, aged respectively four and eight years, and was herself about thirty-five years of age at the time of her death. No probable motive can be assigned for the commission of so wanton and inhuman an atrocity; but it is hoped that some facts tending to reveal the murderer may be elicited at the investigation which will be held before Justice Brewster. The unfortunate woman was in an advanced state of pregnancy, which tends to give the murder a still more foul and diabolical aspect.—*N. Y. Herald.*

ARCHÆOLOGY.—A Russian archæologist, M. Filimonoff, who was recently in Paris on a visit to the Exhibition, has started the idea of establishing an international archæological society. The project has been favorably received by several other archæologists, and M. Mandergreen, of Stockholm, has assisted M. Filimonoff in drawing up a set of regulations for the new society, which have been already submitted to the French Government. It is proposed to admit archæologists of all nations to the society, and to hold congresses in the principal capitals of Europe.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-day.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 26—Noon.—Consols, 94¼; Erie, 48½; United States 5-20s, 72 13-16; Illinois Central, 77.

LIVERPOOL, July 26—Noon.—The sales of Cotton to-day will amount to 10,000 bales. Middling uplands, 10½d.; middling Orleans, 10¾d. Sales of the week, 12,000 bales; exports, 4000 bales. The stock on hand amounts to 697,000 including 363,000 bales of American.

Breadstuffs—The weather is unfavorable for the crops. Provisions and Produce unchanged.

Arrival of the Nonpareil.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 26—Noon.—The little raft Nonpareil has arrived here from New York, June 4, with all board well.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 24.—The United States District Court, Judge Underwood presiding, continues in session in Norfolk. In the matter of publications the Court has ordered as follows:

Whereas, On the 2d day of March, 1867, the Congress of the United States enacted, "That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the House of Representatives to select in Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, one or more newspapers, not exceeding the number now allowed by law, in which such treaties and laws of the United States as may be ordered for publication in newspapers according to law shall be published, and in some one or more of which so selected all advertisements as may be ordered for publication in the said districts by any United States Court or Judge thereof, or by any officer of such Courts, or by any executive of such Courts, shall be published."

And, whereas, In pursuance of the foregoing, the Clerk of the House of Representatives has notified this Court that he has selected, in the State of Virginia, the *New Nation*, of Richmond, Va., and the *State Journal*, of Alexandria, as papers for the publication of laws and notices in Virginia.

Now, therefore, All officers of this Court will take notice of the said selection, and act accordingly.

It is further ordered that, for the present, notices in bankruptcy will be published once a week in the *New Nation* and *State Journal*.

J. C. UNDERWOOD, District Judge.

The case of Mr. Cartwright & Co. vs. steamers Washington Irving, Arago, and James Guy, is being argued.

The Independent Base Ball Club, of Petersburg, Va., arrived in Norfolk this morning, as the guests of the Creighton Club of that city. A match game was played on the grounds of the latter club this afternoon. The score stood as follows—Creighton, 38; Independent, 34.

A pretty well-substantiated rumor prevailed in Portsmouth to-day, that one of a numerous band of negro highwaymen, who have been recently operating in Princess Anne county, had been shot on one of the main roads leading to the city, and killed.

The circumstances are that a colored farmer, while on his way home from attending market in this city, was assaulted by one of the highwaymen, who demanded his pocket-book. The marketman very coolly put his hand in his pocket as if to hand over the article desired, but in its place drew a Colt's revolver, and gave his assailant the contents, killing him instantly.

The Newbern *Journal of Commerce*, in a recent issue, says:—"We are again called upon to record another atrocious murder committed on the person of Reuben Bratcher, at Batchelor's Creek, in this county, and almost within the sight of the steeples of this city. The murder was committed while Mr. Bratcher was in the woods shipping turpentine boxes. It is supposed to be the work of some of a desperate band prowling around the country. A short time after the occurrence Deputies Williams and Ship and Mr. D. S. Ryan started out on the track of the railroad leading out of the northern portion of the city in search of the parties who committed the murder and robbery.

"About a mile from the city they met two suspicious looking negroes, and arrested them on suspicion. Two of the deputies left one of the prisoners in the charge of Mr. Williams, and proceeded with the other prisoner. They had not proceeded far when they heard a pistol shot, and turning back, they found Mr. Williams lying on the ground covered with his blood. On learning these facts Major Van Horn sent in a squad of troops to protect the jail; the authorities deeming that an attempt would be made to secure some of the members of the band incarcerated there."

The American steamship Worcester was expected to arrive at Norfolk to-day to load direct for Liverpool with cotton and naval stores.

A meeting has been called in Norfolk to meet in Princess Anne Court House, on the 27th, for organizing a Republican party.

Shooting Affray at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—What bids fair to be a terrible tragedy occurred here last evening. Two of Newcomb's Band, which has been performing at Wood's Theatre for the last fortnight, have been quarrelling for some time, and the feud resulted in a probably fatal shooting affair. The parties are Norman and Banford, two of the leading minstrels in Newcomb's Band. They came over from England together a few months since, and were fast friends until a few days ago, when they quarrelled. Norman accusing Banford of disgraceful conduct. Last evening, about 6 o'clock, Banford entered a billiard saloon on Vine street, and going up to Norman, drew a pistol, and, aiming at his breast, said, "You must retract before I count three, or I shall shoot you—one, two, three!" Norman refused to retract and Banford fired, the ball passing through his enemy's left breast, just below the heart, inflicting a wound that will probably prove fatal before morning. Banford was arrested at once, and the wounded man was taken to the City Hospital.

The Dominion of Canada.

MONTREAL, July 26.—A Commissioner of the Imperial Government left here yesterday *en route* for the Northwest Territory, to organize a Colonial government there, and facilitate the settlement to counterbalance the recent acquisition of Russian America by the United States.

Lord March, Colonel Hill, and other officers of the guards arrived yesterday by steamship, and leave soon for the Rocky Mountains for a year's hunting.

Reports are current in private circles that recent petitions for the release of Rev. John McMahon and other Fenian prisoners will meet with favorable consideration.

The city is crowded with American tourists. The delegation of the Philadelphia Council are on their way home after an informal visit to Toronto, Montreal, and Quebec.

Serious Accident—Heavy Storm.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 26.—Joseph Meyer fell from the third story of the Boone Brewery yesterday, and was seriously injured internally.

There was a heavy storm here last evening.

THE FULTON MILLS DISASTER.

Investigation by the Coroner's Inquest into the Cause of the Explosion.

The jury met last evening pursuant to adjournment, and the following verdict is the result of their deliberations. As will be seen from the conflicting nature of the testimony, they were unable to agree upon a unanimous verdict.

Lancaster County, ss.:

The inquest summoned by George Leonard, Esq., Coroner of said county, to inquire into the cause of the death of David Hantch and others, killed by the explosion of a steam boiler at the Fulton Cotton Mill, on the thirteenth day of July last past, or who died in consequence of injuries received by the explosion; in addition to the inquisitions by them found in each case, the jurors do find and present the following, that is to say:—That according to the evidence before them, the boiler which exploded was well constructed of good material; that there was sufficient water in both boilers but a few minutes before the explosion occurred; that no blame can be attached to the proprietors of the mill or any of the employes. That the explosion was occasioned by causes to the jurors unknown.

In testimony whereof, the said Coroner and the jurors have hereunto set their hands and seals this twenty-fourth day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

GEORGE LEONARD, Coroner;
JOHN COPLAND,
S. S. PRICE,
ROBERT L. EICHHOLTZ,
THOMAS THURLOW,
JOHN DEININGER.

The undersigned, one of the Coroner's jurors, concurs in the above finding, except the portion thereof constituting the last sentence of the first paragraph. Instead thereof he would substitute the following, viz:—That the immediate cause or causes of the explosion are to the jurors unknown; but they find that the boilers of said mill were frequently subjected to an amount of pressure calculated to impair their durability and hasten their deterioration; and that this was a cause contributing to the explosion in a remote degree.

Witness my hand and seal the day and year above written. REUBEN H. LONG.

So closes this extended and interesting, though somewhat tedious inquiry. Aside from the valuable facts in connection with the operations of steam elicited during its course, which will repay any one interested in the matter for the perusal of the testimony, many other points have been brought out which are worthy of attention. Among these, one of the most prominent is the evidence of thinking power displayed by the numerous practical mechanics examined, many of whom were uneducated and uncouth in language, and some even difficult to understand from want of the words to express themselves; yet each had his theory, and an array of facts which made it seem very plausible. The average character of the testimony was much higher than anything in our previous experience, and is standing evidence of the influence of the mechanic arts in developing the reasoning faculties.

Another thing forcibly demonstrated was the necessity of selection in cases like the present, of an entire jury of men familiar with the nature of the subject to be investigated; owing to the want of such a selection here, masses of testimony utterly irrelevant (sometimes ridiculously so) was demanded from the witnesses by those members of the jury who, from want of practical knowledge of the subject, could neither properly understand the witness nor make the witness understand them; thus the investigation was drawn out to a tedious length, which might otherwise have been avoided.

Nothing can be urged against the fairness and searching thoroughness of the inquiry. Every one who either knew any of the facts, or had from knowledge of the subject and examination of the wreck formed a theory of the cause of the calamity, was summoned and heard; scientific authority was also brought in; the whole case, in fact, came before the jury, and they had every means of finding a complete and satisfactory verdict.

The testimony was very contradictory, especially in regard to the previous feelings and expressions of Mr. Hantch, the deceased engineer; if the statement of the fears he should have expressed is accepted as fact, and also the fact of his never stating his convictions of danger to the manager or other owners of the mill, his record would be most unenviable; but it seems inconsistent with the known character of the man that such should be the case. The whole matter, however, seems to be involved in contradiction and mystery, and as we have furnished the full case to our readers, they have all the light that can be given from which to form their judgment.—*Lancaster Express, 25th.*

—The administratrix of the estate of the late Captain W. B. Perkins, of Worcester, Mass., has petitioned the United States Government to withhold from the payment due the Russian Government for Alaska, the sum of $385,231, due said Perkins' estate, for powder and fire-arms furnished the Russian Government during the Crimean war, the payment of which has hitherto been refused.

—Chicago is eating frogs voraciously this season, and has already consumed 100,000, with the expectation of trebling the number next year. At the Sherman House and leading hotels they are regularly announced on the bill of fare, and readily accepted as a relief from the detestable "blue beef."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, July 26, 1867.

The Stock Market was excessively dull this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds, as have noticed for some time past, continue in fair demand. 102 was bid for 10-40s; 107⅛@107⅜ for June and August 7·30s; 111⅜ for '62 5·20s; 109¾ for '64 5-20s; 109⅜ for '65 5-20s; and 108½ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were firmly held; the new issue sold at 99⅞@100, no change, and old do. at 96, an advance of ¼.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 53 94-100@54 1-16, a decline of ⅛; and Camden and Amboy at 127, an advance of ½. 30 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 63 for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 40 for Elmira preferred; 29½ for Catawissa preferred; 28 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 19¾. 75 was bid for Second and Third; 60 for Tenth and Eleventh; 28 for Spruce and Pine; 13½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held. Mechanics' sold at 32, an advance of ¼; 107½ was bid for Seventh National; 230 for North America; 162 for Philadelphia; 106 for Northern Liberties; 106 for Southwark; 57½ for Girard; 90 for Western; 70 for City; and 44½ for Consolidation.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Morris Canal sold at 55, no change; 30½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 44½ for Lehigh Navigation; 17 for Susquehanna Canal, and 58 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 139½; 11 A. M., 139⅜; 12 M., 139⅜; 1 P. M., 139⅜.

—The London *Morning Herald* of the 13th of July says:—"Such is the abundance of money that £1,500,900 were offered on the security of consols yesterday at 1½ per cent., but the parties to whom the proposal was made were so full that they refused to take it."

—The Boston *Traveller* says:—

"Notwithstanding the large amount of spare funds lying fallow, in profitless idleness (corded up in huge stacks of paper bundles, and patiently waiting for something to do), it is, nevertheless, almost impossible for any one to obtain needful accommodation on discounts, either for short or long periods of time, without offering the names of promisors whose credit is undoubted, or collateral pledges that are estimated as being beyond a peradventure in point of safety. Capitalists and institutions prefer, and perhaps wisely, to cry over their unproductive balances rather than cry after them, when efforts for their recall, should it so happen, may prove to be fruitless. There are numerous borrowers, of rather sanguine temperament, who would eagerly take all the money they could get from lenders disposed to stand the risk of recipients' risk, but such are not accommodated; while those who are perfectly responsible are furnished with all they require, on discounts at six and loans at five per cent."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

206 sh Read R.......b60.	54	100 sh Big Mt....s5wn.	4½

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 5-20s '62....reg...c.	108¾	100 sh Read R..........	54
$2000 Pa R 1m 6s.........	98¾	100 do.........s5.	53·94
$2000 Pa R 2 m 6s.........	96	200 do....s30wn.	53·94
$800 City 6s, R.R..........	98	100 do.......b5.	54 1-16
10 sh Mech Bk........	32	200 do.......b30.	54 1-16
24 sh Morris Cl........	55	200 do...ls.b30.	54 1-16
50 do..........c.	55	80 do............	53¾
27 sh Cam & Am....ls.	127	500 sh McIlhenny......	⅞
12 sh 13th & 15th.......	19¾		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¼@110½; do. 1862, 111⅜@111⅝; do., 1864, 109¼@109¾; do., 1865, 109⅜@109⅝; do., 1865, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102⅛@102⅜; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107⅞@108; do., June, 107⅛@107⅜; do., July, 107⅛@107⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 118⅞@119¼; do., October, 1864, 117⅞@118¼; do., December, 1864, 117⅛@117⅜; do., May 1865, 116⅛@116⅜; do., Aug., 1865, 115⅛@115⅜; do., September, 1865, 115@115½; October, 1865, 114½@115; Gold, 139⅛@139⅜. Silver, 132½@134.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 110⅛@110⅜; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111⅜@111⅝; do., 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 109⅜@109⅝; do. new, 108⅛@108⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 102⅛@102⅜; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107⅞@108; do., 2d series, 107⅛@107⅜; 3d series, 107⅛@107⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¼@110½; old 5-20s, 111⅜@111⅝; 5-20s 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 109⅜@109⅝; do., July, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; 10-40s, 102⅛@102⅜; 7·30s, Aug., 107⅞@108; do., June, 107⅛@107⅜; do., July, 107⅛@107⅜; Gold, 139⅛@139⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, July 26.—The Flour Market continues to drag, and prices are mostly nominal for all descriptions, except spring wheat extra family. The demand is confined exclusively to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased superfine at $8@8·25; extras at $8·75@9·25; 500 barrels Northwestern extra family at $11·25@12·25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $10@12; and fancy brands at $13@15·50, according to quality. Rye Flour is scarce; small sales at $8·75@9 ℔ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is less activity in the Wheat Market, but prices remain without any material change; small sales of new red at $2·20@2·35. Rye ranges from $1·60 to $1·65. Corn is scarce, and held firmly at the advance noticed yesterday; sales of 3000 bushels yellow at $1·17@1·18, and 1000 bushels Western mixed at $1·14. Oats are held with much firmness; sales of Pennsylvania at 90@95c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Whisky—No sales worthy of notice.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.........................JULY 26.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M...............80 | 11 A. M...............82 | 2 P. M...............86

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque A. Kobbe, Carver, Marseilles, L. Westergaard & Co.
Barque Oak Ridge, Quinn, Boston, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Brig Nellie Mowe, Leeman, Cienfuegos, do.
Brig Ida C. Bogart, Yarmouth, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr L. A. May, Baker, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr George Edwards, Weeks, Boston, Lehigh Navigation Coal Co.
Schr W. W. Pharo, Allen, Boston, Rothermel & Co.
Schr C. Rankin, Rankin, Kennebunk, Hammett & Neill.
Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr J. H. Gallagher, Gallagher, Washington, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Belle, Whitmore, Boston, do.
Schr Lugano, Johnson, Bath, do.
Schr J. W. Fish, Wiley, Boston, D. Pearson & Co.
Schr Mary A. Tyler, Tyler, Providence, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr Koret, Brown, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr M. A. Grier, Fleming, Tompkin's Cove, do.
Schr C. Shaw, Reeves, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Princeton, Wells, Rockland, do.
Schr T. R. Jones, Smith, Rockland, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Ross, Pawtucket, do.
Schr M. D. Haskell, Williams, Boston, E. R. Sawyer & Co.
Schr J. R. Smith, Williams, Salem, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr Rollins, Wall, Plymouth, Street & Co.
Schr Alpha, Munson, Boston, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr S. A. Hammond, Paine, Boston, do.
Schr Rose, Williams, Millville, do.
Schr I. V. McCabe, Pickup, Norwich, Mammoth Vein Coal Co.
Schr S. Bernice, Crockton, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr Flight, Crowell, Lanesville, do.
Schr J. McAdam, Willard, Boston, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Nellie Mowe, Leeman, 24 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses to Madeira & Cabada.
Br. brig W. B. Forrest, Conly, 30 days from Ivigtut, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Br. brig Normanby, Ryder, 30 days from Ivigtut, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, 5 days from Calais, with lumber to Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr W. Townsend, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to J. Barratt.
Schr W. W. Pharo, Allen, from Boston.
Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, from Boston.
Schr C. Shaw, Reeves, from Boston.
Schr Princeton, Wells, from Boston.
Schr J. McAdam, Willard, from Boston.
Schr Belle, Whitmore, from Newport.
Schr S. Bernice, Crockton, from New York.
Schr T. R. Jones, Smith, from New York.
Schr Rose, Williams, from Millville.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Ross, from Warren.
Schr C. Rankin, Rankin, from Kennebunk.
Schr Rollins, Wall, from Plymouth.
Schr J. B. Smith, Reeves, from New Haven.
Schr J. H. Gallagher, Gallagher, from Norwich.
Schr J. W. Fish, Wiley, from Fall River.
Schr M. A. Tyler, Tyler, from Providence.
Schr M. A. Grier, Fleming, from Dover.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Cheviot, Whitney, hence, at St. John, N. B., 24th inst.
Brig Faustina, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Schr A. Leland, Bennett, for Philadelphia in 3 days, at Nevassa 5th inst.
Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, hence, at Galveston 18th instant.
Schrs William Capes, Baker, hence, at Portland 24th instant.
Schr J. Price, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 24th inst.
Schr Lizzie Raymond, Lord, hence, at New Bedford 24th inst.
Schr Amelia, Beebe, hence, at Fall River 23d inst.
Schr Willow Harp, Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 24th inst.
Schr C. P. Stickney, Mathis, hence, at Fall River 24th inst.
Schrs S. T. Wines, Hulse; Village Queen, Tillotson; and A. Pharo, Shourds, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 24th inst.
Schr Black Diamond, Young, hence, at Pawtucket 24th inst.
Schrs G. Fales, Nickerson; M. G. Farr, Maloy; M. M. Weaver, Weaver; and Jesse Williamson, Jr., Corson, hence, at Providence 24th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Arrived, steamship Niagara, Blakeman, from Richmond.
Barque Mina, Sahlsberg, from Rio Janeiro.
Brig Express, Rodin, from Rio Janeiro.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Soup Societies and the Presidency.

From the Tribune.

The Union Republican General Committee of this city is composed of a number of gentlemen who left the Republican party because they were not allowed to remain in it. They are a forlorn hope of the Democracy, and fight under false colors. These gentlemen having been beaten at every election, probably would have already disbanded their meagre forces had it not been for Mr. Thurlow Weed, whose extraordinary imagination conceived the highly original plan of nominating General Grant for the Presidency. The Committee jumped at the suggestion; it met; it nominated the General, and its members are now quarrelling as to who shall be the Secretrry of State, and who shall name the New York appointments in 1869. Mr. Weed has several hundred friends to whom he has half promised the Collectorship, and they are all quarrelling. Each of these Collectors *in futuro* has promised or sold the Custom House offices to a host of famishing applicants, and *they* are all quarrelling. In fact, by this time everybody connected with the nomination is in a fearful condition of rivalry with everybody else—except General Grant himself, who, unalarmed by this sudden attack upon his reputation, is enjoying the sea breeze at Long Branch.

Of course, nobody thinks a nomination by the Union Republican Committee of the least intrinsic importance. This Committee is a Soup Society, differing from others in this respect, that it does not give soup but asks for it. Every member now presents his ladle to General Grant, and will remain in an attitude of eagerness and hunger which is piteous to behold. Such a nomination has not much national influence; the hack-drivers might as well pass resolutions of thanks to George Washington for his services in the Revolution, or a committee representing the pie-sellers declare their entire confidence in the correctness of the multiplication table. People would believe that two and two are four even if the pie-men denied it, and General Grant's popularity is not the least increased by the fact that the Soup Committee believes in it. The nomination, therefore, would not be worth notice were it not for the fact that it was prompted by Thurlow Weed. His approval of General Grant is one of those extraordinary events which need to be looked into, and that the Committee gave "three enthusiastic cheers for General Grant and Thurlow Weed" should scarcely cause the hero of Richmond great uneasiness. It is a sinister combination. Shall we next hear of three cheers for Abraham Lincoln and Vallandigham?

Dreadful would be the fate of the General commanding the Armies of the United States should he fall into the hands of Mr. Weed, as "Oliver Twist" into the clutches of "Fagin the Jew." We all know what Mr. Weed will do with the General if he catches him. Just as "Fagin" tried to make "Oliver" a thief, Mr. Weed will seek to turn Grant into one of those nondescript party leaders who are half Democratic, half Republican, and wholly detestable. He will turn the General's uniform inside out; he will array him in blue and grey; he will make him anew after his own image, so that we shall have a victorious soldier objecting to the conduct of the war, a patriot whose highest ambition is office, and a statesman whose noblest policy is to make the people forget that principle is greater than expediency. General Grant, bound in chains by his conqueror, will be led through the land as one of the trophies of the forlorn hope. Mr. Weed will turn triumphantly to the Democrats, and say, "Have we done you no service, then? Can you abuse us any longer as renegades without influence, and deserters who can't fight? See what we have brought you!" The chained lion will be patted on the head by Vallandigham and embraced by Doolittle. Woodward, of Pennsylvania, will pare the lion's claws, Jesse Bright will pull his teeth, and Horatio Seymour clap on the muzzle. Having thus secured themselves from any sudden remorse or insubordination of the lion, Mr. Weed will mount his back; Vallandigham, Tilden, Thomas B. Seymour, Sunset Cox, Samuel Randall, William B. Reed, James Brooks, will get up behind, and with James W. Wall of New Jersey hanging to the tail, the whole party will set off on a trot to Washington. We don't think they would ever reach it; the load would be too heavy.

We need not say that this nomination is in the interest of the Democracy, but if it were not, we should advise all trading politicians to let General Grant and all our other great Generals alone. The people don't want to be engineered by fifth-rate local clubs; want no Grant or Sheridan or Sherman parties at this day. In their good time they will settle the Presidential question, and in the meanwhile are only amused by the intense admiration of Mr. Weed and his friends for the virtue of popularity, and their insatiable appetite for soup. Since Lee resigned at Appomattox Court-house we have known no such attack on General Grant as this. The forlorn hope could offer him no greater impertinence than to nominate him, for if he has Presidential aspirations, there is nothing that could do more to lessen his chances than the support of renegade Republicans and tools of Democratic wire-pullers.

Our Diplomacy in the East.

From the Times.

A liberal commercial treaty between the empire of Japan and the Governments of the United States, England, France, and Holland, was formally concluded at Yeddo on the 25th of June, 1866. By that instrument a tariff of duties was arranged, and the schedule agreed upon, and which formed part of the treaty, was to regulate the scale of customs' imposts for a period of six years. The charges for permits of landing were abolished. Foreign goods, warehoused at the ports of Yokohama, Nagasaki, and Hakodadi, under the charge of the Japanese Government, were to be exempt from duty, if reported at the instance of the owner. If withdrawn from the warehouse for sale at the port of entry, the custom rates established by the convention were to be exacted.

Articles of Japanese production entered at any of the ports open to foreign trade were declared free of duty, with the exception only of the usual tolls for the maintenance of roads or navigation. A liberal system of gold and silver exchange was established in place of the old restrictions upon the use of foreign coins. At the different points of entry the details of customs regulations were to be submitted to a negotiation between the local Governors and the foreign Consuls. A modification of the old shipping laws was agreed upon. Hindrances of every kind to commercial intercourse between Japanese and foreign merchants were removed. And, in short, a treaty of trade and commerce of as liberal a character as the Governments concerned had any reason or right to expect, was established—as we had all hoped, upon a solid and substantial basis.

That hope seemed to be amply confirmed when the official report of the agreement with the Japanese Government as to foreign settlements came to hand the other day. The readiness of the Imperial authorities to prepare sites at Hioga, Osaka, and other ports on the West Coast; the liberal terms on which the leases were to be granted; the apparent heartiness with which the Japanese agents accepted the new tests to which their liberality was subjected—all appeared to give strength and conclusiveness to the conviction theretofore cherished, that the last barrier to the development of the trade of the Japanese Empire was about to be removed forever, and that a new era of commercial life and enlightment for Japan, for the East, had certainly opened.

In view, then, of what had been done, of what had been promised, of what had been hoped for, it is discouraging to learn through the telegraph, by way of Europe, that the Damios are again at work, and that—jealous as they are known to be alike of the Central Government of the Empire and of the advances of foreigners—they have declared themselves against the opening of the great port of Osaka. Nor is their opposition to be regarded as insignificant, or as a mere impotent protest which they lack the necessary power to back up. If the report, as it comes, is true, we may not only look out for a serious interruption in the commercial negotiations and arrangements now so far advanced, but we may look for a renewal of those affronts and of those violent attempts to drive out the citizens as well as the agents of foreign powers which led to the chastisement administered to Prince Nagato and the native party by the allied fleets in September, 1864.

Of the strange combination of authority which makes up the Government of Japan, that *alone* which centres in the Tycoon or political head of the Government has been ever outwardly friendly to the opening up of the country, or willing to be held amenable to the rules which regulate the intercourse of civilized communities. The Spiritual Emperor, so far as the secrets of Japanese diplomacy have yet been penetrated, steadily resisted (from the time of the treaty of 1858 down to the forcible display of the fleets in the Inland Sea at the close of 1865) all demands made upon him for the ratification of the agreements entered into by his Temporal Deputy or Minister. And judging from the unfriendly attitude which nine-tenths of the Daimios, in their separate principalities, have always borne towards foreigners, the conjecture is fair that the Spiritual Head of the Empire got his chief inspiration from them. They are not only an active social and political power in the country, but they control separate military organizations, which together make an army nearly four times as large as that of the central Government. Their weakness is their mutual jealousy of each other in home politics. But they have, with a few honorable exceptions, a common bond (which might become one of strength) in their antagonism towards foreigners.

It may be premature to reckon too hastily upon the authority of this report from London. If the opposition of the Daimios had assumed a serious aspect; if it was likely to thwart the objects secured by the treaty of Yeddo, and the agreement for opening up foreign settlements, we should have expected to hear of it by our own mail line direct from Yokohama. It is possible that by way of Hong-Kong and the Overland East India Telegraph lines, later news might reach London than any we had by the Colorado, on her last trip; and, therefore, we have to look at the possibilities of the report being true. Fortunately, we are not situated as we were when the Monitor was driven ashore near Hakodadi, in 1864, and was fired into by the miscreant officials of the place. We have, to-day, a respectable fleet in Chinese and Japanese waters. We are judiciously represented by Mr. Van Valkenburgh, our Minister Resident at Yeddo. We are in a position to get early and ample information of events as they develop themselves. Our hands are not tied as they were when we were obliged to charter a small merchantman on which to have our flag represented in the engagement of the Allied fleets at Simonosaki. Our Minister has been able to act in thorough accord with the representatives of England, France, and Holland. And we shall be amply prepared to do our part creditably in any emergency that may arise.

The End at Last.

From the Nation.

We presume the work of reconstruction, so far as Congress has to do with it, is now over. This time there is no mistake about the meaning of the Reconstruction bill. The military commanders are fairly installed in possession of the supreme authority in the districts assigned to them, and the President is more powerless than ever he was, for he has fired the last arrow in his quiver. He has said, it is true, that he will never "willingly execute" the law—a speech which threw Mr. Boutwell into a state of great excitement, and made him call more solemnly than ever for impeachment; but then, if Presidents were to be tried and deposed for not executing laws "willingly," we fear hardly any President would reach the end of his term, because at least one law is passed in every term which the "Chief Magistrate" would rather not enforce. The mass of the public, we think, will be perfectly satisfied if he executes the law at all, and has given up caring greatly what his state of mind is. His last two communications to Congress, particularly the one in which he suggests the possibility of Congress having to assume the whole debt of the Southern States as the legal consequence of its interference with the work of reconstruction, were too foolish to make it worth anybody's while ever again to follow the course of his thought with either interest or anxiety. As long as he seemed a bold and desperate man, as he undoubtedly did when he first began the game of vituperation in the spring of 1866, his manner of looking at public questions naturally was of considerable importance. But the course which Congress has ever since pursued has so cooled his courage that we really believe him to be at this moment one of the most inoffensive men in public life. As a general rule, when a President announces that he means "to take the Constitution for his guide," as Mr. Johnson has so frequently done of late, he means that he intends to pursue a perfectly harmless career. The South, too, has by this time given up depending on him. No doubt there was a good deal of mischief done at first by his exposition of his views, but the extent of his powers is now known to everybody, and whatever hates or hopes Southern men may cherish, they certainly have ceased to rely on Andrew Johnson for the means of gratifying them.

We have no doubt impeachment is by this time an unpleasant subject to a large and respectable body of members in both Houses of Congress. Indeed, we know from Mr. Stevens himself that he, at least, wishes he never were to hear it spoken of again, and we feel sure that many other members are equally sensitive. We therefore refer to it with considerable reluctance, and without the least desire or intention of wounding any gentleman's feelings. But we owe it to ourselves and to the public to mention that the affair has ended very much as we expected it would end—in rather ridiculous failure. The longer the investigation lasted, the louder were the promises of the impeachers and the smaller their performance. The committee has quarrelled a good deal, and indulged in much open recrimination; but in spite of their quarrelling none of their "startling revelations" have ever reached the public. We venture to repeat the assertion which we have already several times made, that the public knows now as bad things of the President as any member of the committee knows, and that the efforts of the minority have for the last six months been directed simply to making up in bulk of evidence for what was lacking in quality. When this movement was first started, nearly a year ago, we attempted to show why it ought not to succeed, and we prophesied that it would not meet with any popular favor, although at that time the country was seething with excitement, and the penalties of differing from Messrs. Stevens and Boutwell on any public question were heavier than they are now. We have never since then abated one jot of our confidence in the popular good sense with regard to it, in spite of many vigorous remonstrances from excitable subscribers, and the result has fully justified us. So, too, when, shortly after the *Nation* was started, we ventured to controvert the theory which was set afloat in Massachusetts, that the Supreme Court could be got to establish negro suffrage by declaring all Governments to be non-republican which made electoral discriminations based on color, we incurred some obloquy for taking such a cold, heartless view of the powers of the court in opposition to such weighty authorities as Messrs. Boutwell and Sumner, and we forget how many others of like respectability. We were not shaken, however, and we have lived to see this same court decide against Mr. Boutwell's whole plan of reconstruction, and see him denouncing it with his usual fervor and threatening it with abolition for its perverseness. We have not the slightest doubt that the confiscation scheme will meet with the same fate as the impeachment scheme. The knowledge of history and of legislative science may not be very widely diffused amongst the American people, but the sound common sense, the feelings, hopes, and sympathies out of which the lessons of history and the principles of legislative science are drawn, pervade all classes and conditions; and any writer or speaker who holds to these lessons and principles firmly, may feel right well assured that even if his path should temporarily diverge from the popular path, he will not fail to come out in the end in the same place.

Speaker Colfax told the story of reconstruction to the crowd under his window on Saturday night, in Washington, in fewer words, and with more force and effect than we have ever seen it told, and it is a story which does infinite credit both to Congress and to the people. The process has now lasted nearly two years; it has been marked by much foolish speaking, no doubt, and much waste of time, but we doubt if it would be possible to point to a legislative process in any age or country of equal intricacy and gravity which has been marked by so few mistakes. The essential facts of the case were, when the war closed, little known; they were infinite in number and variety, and they had been complicated by Mr. Johnson's premature and unwarrantable interference. Every step taken, therefore, at the outset, had to be tentative. Nothing positive was done till the South had fairly recovered its self-possession, and had revealed its real spirit. This spirit was then met by a minimum of coercive legislation. The Freedmen's Bureau act and the Civil Rights act were the least that could be done, if anything was done at all, to secure to the negroes, not political rights properly so called, be it remembered, but the common rights of humanity, and the Southern States were offered, in the Constitutional amendment, conditions of restoration in which the North exacted nothing whatever as a victor in a bloody struggle. It simply asked the South to adapt its political organization to the alterations in its social organization. The South, acting under the advice of Northern Democratic politicians—perhaps the shallowest politicians which any country or age has ever produced—refused this offer with much bombast and rant. A whole year was then taken for the next step, and this next step was to arrange machinery for bringing the South into the Union *nolens volens*, not as a slave or a vassal, but with every form and guarantee, right and privilege which has ever been found in, or suggested for, a free government.

Affliction and disappointment have, beyond a doubt, reconciled the Southern whites to their fate, and this time the revolted States will qualify for readmission, and will be readmitted. The duty of the Northern people in the meantime is clear. They ought, in the first place, to embody in their own legislation the principles they are forcing on the acceptance of the South; in the next place, bear with patience and good temper any capers which Southern politicians may be pleased to cut while coming back to their old places; in the third place, devote themselves strenuously during the next ten years to the work of education. If the experiment of freedom and equality should not end well in the South, it is ignorance that will cause its failure. What the blacks as well as the whites need is not land but light, and this no expense or labor ought to be spared to supply; and the more demagogues rave and rant, the more car-loads of teachers and books we ought to send off. Every time Governor Perry makes a speech, a dozen fresh schools ought to be opened with Northern money. Every time Wendell Phillips calls for forty acres of land and a nomination for the Vice-Presidency for every black head of a house, a ton of school books, besides periodicals, ought to be ordered and despatched. Of this work we cannot do too much; and in it we cannot waste or go astray.

Great Struggles in the United States and in Mexico—The Contrast.

From the Herald.

Twelve more generals shot; Escobedo elevated to the supreme command of the army—as the type, doubtless, of a national hero—and a hot scent at the heels of Marquez and O'Horan, that the blood hunger may still be fed! Such is a summary of a day's news from the triumphant republic. And these are the acts of a Government especially lauded as the only one that can give tranquillity to the nation; the only one that has the sympathy of the people; the Government composed of those Mexicans said to be most worthy of general respect. In this we see that the Government which is the choice of the people, so far as choice can go in that country, and which all men having knowledge of Mexico seem to regard as the best Government she can get—this Government no sooner feels safe in its place, possessed of absolutely supreme power, than it gives itself up to acts that the whole reasoning world, outside of the immediate local pools of passion, regards with dismay and horror. If in the higher sphere of Mexican life we find this, what shall we find lower down? If they whose office it is to control the nation cannot control themselves; if men who are chosen that their wisdom may moderate the violence of nature in a whole people are only the more conspicuous in frenzy and leaders in acts that outrage the decency of the world, it would hardly be just to expect aught but the extremity of demoralization in the masses. There is, indeed, no tone in the nation; no high manly character; no *morale* to guide it in the hard path it has to tread, by those instinctive perceptions—the possession of better endowed races—that temper strict justice with mercy and regulate abstract right by a rule of practical propriety. Nations are as their units multiplied in other respects than in numbers. Where the individual man ranks high in the race, is bold, intelligent, and deeply conscious of a moral responsibility before his fellows, there the nation commands its position among the great ones of the world; and, on the contrary, where a people are degraded and depraved, so that they scarcely have individual vitality, there the nation is barely to be trusted with its own destinies. And Mexico seems, in the light of her recent history, to be tending in that direction.

Mexico and the United States have each recently passed through a great struggle not unlike in some points; and how differently have the two people borne themselves! Mexico fought for her existence as a nation, her constitutional Government sustaining a fight that often seemed desperate against an opposing party of Mexicans supported by foreign forces. Her Government adhered to its cause with admirable tenacity. One of the worst features in the case was the barbarity with which the soldiers of the nation were treated by the adverse party when taken. Yet against all efforts the Government strove on, succeeded, and at length saw its right and authority admitted throughout the land. That hour of happy triumph seems to have softened no hearts, but hardened all. It was employed in the choice of victims; and in the hour sacred to liberty, men were slaughtered as if that fair deity, like an ancient Moloch, had pleasure only in bloody sacrifices. Admit that they had the right to kill Maximilian, was it wise to exercise it? Miramon and Mejia had justly forfeited their lives; but is it discreet to teach the people the law of retaliation and absolute justice at such a time? or must it be admitted that instruction less bloody would be lost? Here in the United States also the struggle against opposing forces was for life. It was so desperate, so maintained on either side that, in point of carnage, the whole Mexican war might be comprehended in some one of our battles. Indeed, we had an even deeper cause of exasperation than Mexico in the treatment of our prisoners; for who will say that the murders committed by the French and imperialists on Mexican patriots were not surpassed by the atrocities of Libby and Andersonville, those shambles of torturing death? But when the struggle was over, when the last battle was fought, the killing was ended. It was the wise judgment of the whole people to require no man's life—to require only that he should acknowledge the victorious principles and obey the law. Here the people felt that they had a noble cause to sustain, and that inhumanity would weigh heavier on those who practised it than on those who suffered. Indeed, we followed this so far that we even made fools of ourselves in letting the head traitor slip through our fingers without securing a judicial recognition of his crime and fixing his banishment, as we should have done; but this was a failing on virtue's side, and the whole case together points clearly the distinction between a people with and one without national *morale*.

The Mooted Removal of the Five Commanders.

From the Herald.

It is intimated with some persistency that Mr. Johnson will relieve the commanders of the five military districts and appoint other generals to fill their places. There is no doubt that he has full control over these gentlemen, as they are part of the army, and so he can get round the evident intention of the law. There is a party of agitators in Washington who urge him in this matter, and desire nothing so much as the excitement such a step would cause, and the chance that excitement would give of forcing extreme measures. If Mr. Johnson desires to gratify these worthies he will take this last possible step; but it is scarcely necessary to say that he could do nothing more unwise or impolitic than to remove from such important positions the men who have the full respect and confidence of the nation and of Congress.

Garrison in England.

From the Independent.

It is very seldom that a great reformer, whether in the intellectual, moral, or material world, receives his reward in his own day and generation. Galileo was imprisoned for the heresy that the earth moves round the sun, and obliged by the Inquisition to recant his error. The first inventor of the steam engine died in a French madhouse to protect society against a man capable of such an insane delusion. And the fate of the reformers in morals and religion marks the whole pathway of history with fire and blood. It has been the singular felicity of our great American reformer to have lived to see the success of the reform he set on foot, and to receive in person the homage of the world's gratitude and admiration. Of all the remarkable assemblings and festivities of the present year in Europe, there is none more historically interesting than the breakfast given to William Lloyd Garrison in St. James' Hall, London, on the 29th of June, and there is none that will be longer remembered. The interposition of the Atlantic is like the separation of the ocean stream of Time, and the testimony borne to the services of the famous Abolitionist by that gathering of notable Englishmen and Englishwomen was like the voice of posterity giving the final seal to the fame of great actions. There was something positively sublime in the contrast of the poor young printer defying the American nation to the combat as the champion of the slaves—alone, and with only God to help him—and the veteran reformer standing in the midst of victory, and receiving that splendid acknowledgment of the world's debt to him, offered by the noblest in genius, in philanthropy, and in rank of the English nation.

Mr. Garrison's speech in reply to the address moved by the Duke of Argyll, and seconded by Earl Russell, was one of which all Americans may be proud. He claimed no particular merit for himself, and gave the glory of the success to God alone, in that spirit of piety and faith which alone could have supported him under the obloquy and persecution through which he had passed to the mark of his high calling. "I wish," said he, "here to disclaim, with all sincerity of soul, any special praise for anything I have done. I have simply tried to do my duty; to maintain in truth the integrity of my soul before God. I refused to go with the multitude to do evil, and I have endeavored to save my country rom ruin. But then, I ought to have done it ll; and, having done it, I feel that there is othing to speak of, nothing to be complimented upon. We ought to do our duty always; we ought to rejoice if, even through persecution, even through the Cross, we are ompelled to look duty in the face." The peech breathed that sincere and unaffected piety towards God which all who know him know to have been the inspiration and support of his labors. The hostility which his faithful dealings with the American church, because of its shortcomings towards the slaves, aroused against him, found its expression for long years, ignorantly in some cases, malignantly in more, in the mad-dog cry of infidel! But what infidel ever gave himself to the cause of despised and rejected truth as he did? Nothing but the strongest religious faith could have sustained him in the face of all the opposition he had to encounter. If there was ever a man who walked with God, and with a single eye to the doing of God's will, it was William Lloyd Garrison. And, standing up in the presence of that splendid and illustrious company, assembled to do him honor, he disclaimed all personal merit, and gave the glory where alone it is due. "It is all of God," said he; "it has been done through the truth which is of God, and to no mortal shall there be any glory given, but the whole of it unto God!"

Old Rye Whiskies.

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The unanimity with which the press of England spoke the feelings of the English people in just appreciation of Mr. Garrison's services was striking and suggestive. The *Times*, indeed, endeavored to diminish the credit due to his services by the affirmation that it was not the moral, but the political, and yet more the military movement that had compelled the emancipation of the slaves. As if the military movement would ever have been called for had it not been for the political movement, of which the first election of Lincoln was the crowning point; or as if the political movement would have had either beginning or continuance had it not been for the moral movement to which Garrison first gave form and pressure! But even the *Times* gave him the highest praise for courage and pluck, and justified the tribute paid him as one due to him and honorable to those who offered it. Even the *Morning Post*, the mouth-piece of the fashionable world, and which had few words of comfort for us in the days of our extremity, was warm and cordial in its expressions of admiration of Mr. Garrison and appreciation of his services. The *Herald*, alone of all the London papers that we have seen, was bitter and depreciatory in its tone, showing that it has learnt nothing by the lessons of philosophy teaching by the examples of our civil war. It reminded us of some of the Copperhead and semi-Rebel presses, whose snarling and yelpings have tried to interrupt the all but unanimous tribute of sympathy and admiration which American journalism has offered to Mr. Garrison since his course has been justified by its success.

It is perfectly true that slavery would have come to an end had Garrison never lived, as American Independence would have been won had Otis never uplifted his voice or Washington drawn his sword. But this is small reason for refusing the credit due to the man who saw what should be done, and who did it. God works by instruments, and the instruments are deserving of the honor due to secondary causes, to the perception of the Divine laws, and to the unflinching determination to proclaim and obey them. It is curious how precisely the same tone and the same line of argument were used by the enemies of Washington during his second administration, as that employed touching Garrison by the London *Standard* and the Copperhead prints of the United States. It was denied that he had any meritorious part in procuring independence. He was accused of want of military capacity and of personal courage, and charged with plotting the ruin of his country, and even with pecuniary dishonesty! We of this generation can hardly realize the fury of the storm of calumny which beat on that illustrious head. But the people, in the end, always recognize their benefactors, and pay them due honor. The calumny and detraction are forgotten, and the services are held in everlasting remembrance. Neither the backbiting of envy nor the slanders of malice can obscure the just fame of the man who first proclaimed the duty of immediate emancipation; and the devout humility with which he ascribes all the glory of his success to God alone will make it only the more pure and the more bright.

General Grant for President.

From the World.

On Tuesday evening the Republican General Committee of this city nominated General Grant for President. On the same day the negro-suffrage Republican State Convention of New Jersey voted down, by an engulfing majority, a motion offered by one of its members making the same nomination. This contradictory action betokens the contrariety of feeling which exists in the Republican party towards General Grant. There seems to be an expectation by a portion of the press that the supposed Presidential availability of this great soldier will cause both parties to tug as strenuously for his possession as the Greeks and Trojans did for the body of Patroclus. Tuesday's proceedings at Trenton and in this city show that there is as yet no unanimity in the Republican party on this subject, and there is doubtless quite as little in the Democratic ranks.

Meanwhile General Grant stands passive and imperturbable, doing nothing to encourage or discourage either one party or the other. It would be mere levity of character in him to take any public notice of the political gossip which makes so free with his name. He has no reason to covet the Presidency, or the nomination of either party as a step to it; and it is needless for him to disclaim any wish for an office which it would be so obviously against his personal interest to accept. He has a much better office, an office congenial to his tastes and capacity; an office which exempts him from the shafts of partisan malice, and makes his reputation a cherished object of national pride; an office of which he holds secure possession for life, giving him agreeable occupation and distinguished social attentions if the country remains at peace, and opportunities to add to his great renown as a soldier if we should unhappily be drawn into war. To surrender a position so congenial, honorable, and secure, and descend into the arena of envenomed party politics for the sake of a four-years' tenancy of the White House, and afterwards rust out his ripest years in unsalaried idleness, is a choice we should hardly expect from the solid good sense of General Grant. But the love of power and pre-eminence is the master-passion of so many strong minds, that it is idle to reason from any man's interests to his ambition. Leaving to General Grant the care of what concerns only him, we will try to draw from the splutter about his candidacy the public inferences it seems to warrant.

The eagerness of a portion of the Republican party to run for the Presidency a man not unacceptable to many Democrats, is a promising sign of a coming reaction against the principles and policy of the Republican party. That the stiff negro-suffrage Republicans do not want him is proved not only by the unceremonious treatment he received in the Trenton Convention, but by the constant flouts of many radical leaders and journals. If he should be the nominee of the party, it will be from expediency, not principle. A great and domineering party must feel that its power is sadly waning, when, instead of selecting one of its representative men, one whose antecedents identify him with its principles, it goes out of its party for a standard-bearer in the hope of propping up its fortunes by his military prestige. If the Republican principles retain their hold on the mind of the party, there would be no necessity for resorting to such a shift. The Republican politicians see that they have got to lower their tone; that the tide on which they were borne into power is ebbing, and unless the party floats back with the ebb, it will be stranded. If the Republicans should run one of their representative men, like Chase or Sumner, they would be beaten by a million majority. All except the fanatical and heady radicals are turning wistful eyes to Grant, because they believe that he alone can save the party.

The avidity with which Republican newspapers seize upon doubtful scraps of General Grant's conversation divulged through apocryphal sources, shows how great is their need, and how scanty their materials, for connecting him with their party. The sum of these apocryphal revelations is, that General Grant approves the policy of Congress. They do not tell us when he was converted. Nor do they define the extent of this asserted approval, or its grounds. If the quidnuncs and retailers of alleged private conversations have any message to deliver from General Grant to the public, we wish they would give us something more than glimpses through a thick mist. General Grant probably thinks that, inasmuch as Congress has passed the Reconstruction acts, and will not repeal them, the South had better comply and get readmitted.

There is no evidence that his "approval" extends beyond this, and we refuse to believe interested assertions unsupported by any evidence. The assiduity which which many Republicans apply to General Grant's well-known conservatism the small, and to his willingness to see the Reconstruction acts executed the large, end of their telescopes, evinces the great need of something besides its principles for their tottering party to lean on. General Grant has no politics pleasing to them discoverable by the naked eye; but his military renown is visible enough, and they need it to buoy up their sinking hopes. They see that if he is a Presidential candidate at all, he must be theirs, or their party is ruined.

The talk of the politicians about General Grant, though otherwise of little account, is thus of some value as a tide-mark. The flood of radical fanaticism is evidently abating. If it is already apparent that the Republicans cannot succeed without General Grant, it may be evident, by the time the nominations are made next year, that they cannot succeed *with* him. As he is a man of sagacity as well as taciturnity, quite capable of drawing correct inferences, we dare say he will be in no haste to make committals to the Republicans.

WANTS.

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The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

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For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

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WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED RECRUITS for the U. S. Marine Corps. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

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912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

IMPEACHMENT OF CITY OFFICIALS—ALDERMAN MCMULLIN AND COUNCILMAN BARNES.—Common Council, at a special meeting on Friday last, passed the following resolution, providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire whether Alderman William McMullin and Councilman William H. P. Barnes have not been guilty of a gross violation of the ordinance of Councils, and to report whether their conduct has not been such as to warrant an impeachment by Councils:—

"*Resolved*, By the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, That a special committee of five members be appointed, to inquire and investigate whether William McMullin, one of the aldermen of the Fourth Ward, and William H. P. Barnes, a member of Common Council from the Fourth Ward, have not been guilty of a gross violation of the ordinance of Councils and the laws of this Commonwealth, and to report to Councils whether their conduct has not been such as to warrant an impeachment by these Councils."

The committee appointed consists of Messrs. Littleton, Bardsley, Palmer, Armstrong, and Tyson. Yesterday afternoon the committee assembled in the Council Committee Room. Present—Messrs. Littleton (Chairman), Palmer, and Tyson. Absent—Messrs. Armstrong and Bardsley.

Mr. F. Reilly was the first witness examined before the committee. He testified as follows:—I was at the fire in South street, above Seventh, on the morning of the 14th of July; saw Alderman McMullin there; we had a plug at the corner; the Alderman made use of some very disgraceful language and took one of our equipped members away; he said he would give him enough of fighting; a mob then drove us away, and even moved our steamer a few feet; McMullin's conduct tended to increase the fight; did not see him strike any one, but there was fighting done.

Edward Payson sworn—I live at No. 741 Passyunk road; was present at the fire on the morning of the 14th inst.; saw that the Hope boys had charge of the plug; the members of the Moyamensing came up and commenced a fight with those around the plug; Alderman McMullin caught hold of Mr. McAnally by the collar with one hand, and in the other he had a blackjack; several policemen came up and the affair ended; had I not spoken to the Alderman I believe he would have struck Mr. McAnally.

Michael McAnally sworn—I was close by the engine when the Alderman caught hold of me; he dragged me down Bedford street, and made use of the remark that "he would get bumblebees around my head;" I finally managed to get away; can't say whether he was under the influence of liquor or not; he gets very excitable at a fire; Mr. Barnes was in the attack on our members by the "Moya" in the afternoon of the 15th inst.; Barnes remarked, "Come, let us tear them out, boys;" the policemen interfered, and the assault was ended; the mob did not get inside the engine house.

Mrs. Baugh sworn—I reside next door to the Hope Engine House; on the afternoon of the 15th instant, between 5 and 6 o'clock, I saw a crowd attack the members sitting in front of the engine-house; a small man struck a man over the head with a blackjack; Councilman Barnes struck a man in the back with a brickbat; Mr. Phillips came across the street with his face bleeding, and Barnes advanced and attempted to strike him, but I prevented him.

Miss Maggie McCool sworn—I was coming down Fitzwater street on the afternoon of the 15th instant, when I saw a crowd, and one of them remarked that "they were going to tear out the engine," meaning the Hope; I attempted to get ahead of them, but they advanced rapidly; Barnes was with the crowd; when I got to Sixth street I saw the fighting; Mr. Barnes attempted to strike Mr. Phillips, but Mrs. Baugh prevented him; on the morning of the 16th instant I saw a crowd running down Fitzwater street, headed by Alderman McMullin; they were going towards the Hope Engine House; heard the firing of pistols soon after.

Henry Cozzens sworn—I reside at No. 414 German street; at the fire on the morning of the 14th, I saw McMullin have hold of Mr. McAnally; another member of the Moyamensing struck and knocked down one of our members; was present on the afternoon of the 15th, when the attack was made upon us by the "Moya" members; Barnes came up at the head of a crowd, and remarked that "he could tear out the engine;" Frank McDevitt headed the second crowd; saw Barnes throw a brick at a man, and attempt to strike Mr. Phillips; Mr. Barnes also kicked the door of the engine house, endeavoring to get in.

Officer Bewley testified that Barnes headed one of the crowds that attacked the engine house on the afternoon of the 15th instant. He recognized Barnes in the attack the next morning.

Officer Hammond testified that on the morning of the 16th instant he was stationed on Sixth street, near the Hope Engine House; heard a noise at Sixth and Shippen streets, and ascertained that two men, Murtland and McGahey, had been beaten; Alderman McMullin and Barnes appeared to be at the head of the crowd; there was firing from the assemblage; did not see the Alderman do anything; had there been a strong force of policemen on hand the whole party would have been arrested, including the Alderman and Barnes.

Other witnesses were examined, but no additional testimony was elicited.

Mr. Palmer then moved to adjourn, and to reassemble on next Tuesday week.

The motion was agreed to, and the committee adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA BANK BUILDING.—The marble exterior of this building, which is now being removed to make room for a Government warehouse, is to be shipped to Machias, State of Maine, where it is to be erected for a custom house. This banking-house was once much admired, being the most pure model of Grecian architecture in the country, with the single exception of the Bank of the United States. The design was from the Temple of the Muses, on the Ilyssus, near Athens, with two Ionic porticos, of six columns each, supporting entablatures and pediments. The whole building is 125 by 51 feet, and is of white Pennsylvania marble. It was begun in 1799 and finished in 1801.

INSTALLATION SERVICES.—A large congregation assembled last evening at St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Christian street, below Sixth, to participate in the installation exercises of Rev. J. Q. Waters as Pastor of the Church. Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., President of the Synod of Pennsylvania, conducted the services. He was assisted by Rev. Dr. Krauth, who preached the sermon, and Rev. Dr. Seiss, Pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church. At the conclusion of the sermon the new pastor was installed. The congregation then united in singing, after which they were dismissed with a benediction by the new pastor.

ACCIDENT.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, two men, while carrying a heavy piece of timber over a temporary staging erected on the premises at Nos. 819 ann 821 Market street, were severely injured by the staging giving way and precipitating them to the cellar. Their names were Thomas Flynn and James Fitzsimmons, the former residing at Tenth and Christian streets, and the latter in Briar place, in Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh.

DROWNED.—Daniel Crowell, a married man, a native of Nova Scotia, and first mate of the brig J. F. Benton, was drowned in the Delaware yesterday afternoon. His body was recovered in a few hours. The brig was at anchor on the east side of Windmill Island. Mr. Crowell was engaged in washing the deck, and while drawing a bucket of water from the river he lost his balance and fell overboard. Coroner Daniels took charge of the body.

BURGLARY.—The dwelling of James Carrick, No. 1647 Federal street, was entered on Wednesday, while Mrs. Carrick was at market. Coats, pants, ladies' dresses, and bed quilts, to the value of $150, were carried off. A servant was in the house at the time, but knew nothing about the robbery until after it was committed.

THE THERMOMETER, at 3 P. M. yesterday, stood at 93 degrees, being the highest point it has reached this summer. Last year, from the 2d of July to the 8th, inclusive, at the same hour, the lowest point was 88½ and the highest 98½. On the 12th of July, at the same hour, it marked 93, and from that time to the 18th, inclusive, was never lower at that hour, and on the 17th it marked a temperature of 101. It will be remembered that it was universally conceded that the whole of July of last year was hotter than it had ever been known before. During the whole month, at 3 in the afternoon, it was only below 80 on one occasion, the 21st, when it marked a temperature of 79 degrees. We have every reason to congratulate ourselves on the mildness of the weather during the present month.

FORT MIFFLIN.—The Government has recently mounted at Fort Mifflin, in addition to the former armament, three splendid 15-inch guns. The battery now established comprises also several rifled guns of the latest and most improved pattern. The Government has been making other improvements at this post during the last three months, and has constructed, among other things, a subterranean magazine, capable of containing one hundred and forty thousand pounds of gunpowder. United States vessels coming into port are compelled there to land their powder before coming up to the Navy Yard. The fort is under the command of Sergeant Bromley, who has been in this position for eighteen years, except during a brief interim, when the post was commanded by Captain Thomas Bringhurst.

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

MEETING OF COUNCILS.—The stated meeting of Councils was held last evening, John S. Lee, Esq., in the chair.

A petition was received from a number of residents in the neighborhood of Second and State streets, requesting Councils to order the filling up of a pond of stagnant water at the S. W. corner of those streets. Referred to the Sanitary Committee, with power to act.

Also, a petition for a culvert on Benson street, from Fourth street to Broadway. Referred to the Ordinance Committe, with instructions to prepare an ordinance.

The report of the Finance Committee was received. In addition to the taxes collected, mentioned in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of Thursday, Joseph C. Nicholls collected on account of licenses $202.

The Committee on Accounts reported bills to the amount of $1259·50, contracted during the month of July. The report was received and orders were directed to be drawn upon the City Treasurer for the respective amounts.

The License Committee reported a number of applications for licenses. They were all granted.

On motion of Mr. Moulton (North Ward), the ordinance relating to the construction of a culvert on Market street, between Front and Second, was taken up and passed.

A communication from the City Surveyor was received, stating the total cost of the construction of the culvert on Market street, between Front street and the Delaware river, to be $2783·55.

The following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the City Surveyor be authorized, and is hereby directed, to make out and deliver to the property owners their bills for the construction of the culvert in Delaware avenue and Market streets, from Front to Second streets, immediately, and to notify the said property owners to pay to the City Treasurer their respective bills within thirty days.

A communication was received from the Treasurer of the Camden City Dispensary asking Councils to make an annual appropriation in order to defray the expenses.

Mr. Knight (North Ward) offered the following:—

Resolved, That an annual appropriation of $150 be made to the Camden City Dispensary.

Adopted.

The ordinances for the construction of culverts on Morris, Benson, and Pine streets were taken up and passed.

J. C. Sloan, Esq., being present, was invited to take a seat by the side of the President.

Adjourned.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·50	MOON RISES	0·29
SUN SETS	7·21	HIGH WATER	8·47

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD,
CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	July 13
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	July 13
Bremen	Southampton	New York	July 16
Malta	Liverpool	New York	July 16
City of Boston	Liverpool	New York	July 17
China	Liverpool	Boston	July 20
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	July 20
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	July 24
FOR EUROPE.			
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	July 27
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	July 27
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	July 27
Europe	New York	Havre	July 27
Alemannia	New York	Hamburg	July 27
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	July 27
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	July 31
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	July 31
Cuba	Boston	Liverpool	July 31
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Aug. 1
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Bellona	New York	London	Aug. 3
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 3
Arago	New York	Havre	Aug. 3
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 27
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	July 27
Gen. Grant	New York	New Orleans	July 27
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	July 30
Fah Kee	New York	St. Jago	July 31
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. 3

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Barque A. McAdam, Partridge, Boston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Moses Day, Lond, Boston, do.
Schr B. Souder, Wooster, Pembroke, do.
Schr Lena Hume, Appleby, Portsmouth, do.
Schr Great Western, McIntyre, Hudson, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Hattie, Carter, Salem, John C. Scott & Sons.
Schr L. Audenried, Crawford, Newburyport, Wannemacher & Co.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 45 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passed two brigs off Delaware City, and two brigs off New Castle. Cape May light was not burning from 3 to 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

Brig Cyclone, Nickisson (late Haggarty), 25 days from Miragoane, via quarantine, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Brig C. Matthews, Cox, from Bangor, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Ridie, Quillen, 3 days from St. Martin's, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Stadacona, Cassidy, hence, at St. John, N. B., 22d inst.

Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Orleans 20th inst.

Brig A. H. Curtis, Durgin, hence, at Cardenas 16th instant.

Brig Crimea, Patterson, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Brig L. Myers, Hicks, for Apalachicola, sailed from Key West 9th inst.

Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, hence, at Portland 24th instant.

Brig Gambia, for Arecibo, to load for Philadelphia, sailed from Mayaguez 6th inst.

Brigs Matilda, Dix, and Mountain Eagle, Sherman, hence, at Portland 23d inst.

Schr W. L. Springs, Steelman, remained at Key West 14th inst., discharged, and about to repair.

Schr Sagua Packet, Hinman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 20th inst.

Schr Willie Mowe, Hilton, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 23d inst.

Schr M. W. Griffing, Griffing, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 22d inst.

Schr Louise F. Smith, Crie, hence, at Boston 23d inst.

Schr H. W. Benedict, Case, hence for Lynn, at Edgartown 22d inst., and sailed again.

Schr Hunter, Endicott, hence, at Dighton 23d inst.

Schrs M. E. Simmons, Gandy; Pearl, Brown; J. C. Thompson, Vansant; J. C. Brooks, Burgess; C. Tilton, Somers; J. C. Babcock, Fisher; M. P. Smith, Grace; and A. M. Lee, Dukes, hence, at Boston 24th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

It has already been stated that the packet ship Cultivator, Captain Russell, from Liverpool for New York, struck upon a shoal before unknown, and that Captain Chandler, of the United States steamer Don, had been sent out to locate it. The following is an extract from a letter written by Captain Chandler to one of the New York Board of Underwriters:—

This shoal lies in 41 24 N., lon. 68 11 W., and runs in a N.NW. and S.SE. direction for five miles, with a general average of six fathoms, but spots of only seventeen feet. It is not more than one hundred yards wide, and seems to be a ridge formed by the action of the sea, and the shoal spots are, I think, wrecks of poor fellows who have been reported as foundering at sea. If a ship strikes there in a heavy gale there is no chance for a soul; no boat could live. The other shoal is due east (true) of the Davis South Shoal Lightboat 22 miles, and has an average depth of 8½ fathoms. It extends eight miles in a N.NE. and S.SW. direction, and the north end is on the parallel with the south end of Fishing Rip. The latitude of the shoalest part is 40 56, lon. 69 20 07. I made a full report to the Bureau on my arrival.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY, JULY 29, 1867.
PERFECTLY IMMENSE.
PERFECTLY IMMENSE.
TWO ASIATIC NATIONS
TWO ASIATIC NATIONS
from the East and West of the Antipodean Continent.
The very celebrated
RED DRAGON TROUPE
JAPANESE JAPANESE
JAPANESE JAPANESE
crossing the great Pacific Ocean and the American Continent, combine with the
MARVELLOUS ARABS
MARVELLOUS ARABS
OF THE
BENI ZOUG-ZOUG TRIBE,
who have crossed the Atlantic Ocean and European Continent.
EACH BI-NAVIGATING THE WORLD,
meet in this great Metropolis, where, for the first time within the scope of history, they see each the other nationality. They encounter in a
TOURNAMENT OF HUMAN SKILL.

The very celebrated RED DRAGON TROUPE OF JAPANESE have but just arrived from the Japanese Capital, via San Francisco, where they are unanimously pronounced
SUPERIOR TO ALL WHO HAVE PRECEDED THEM,
performing feats of the most marvellous and incomprehensible character.

"This Troupe comprises twenty-four persons, each of whom has a speciality, and excels in it. And the whole combination is undoubtedly the most talented, by far, of any that have yet appeared in this city."—*San Francisco Times*, June 10.

"Sated as our people are with Japanese performances, that of last evening was keenly relished, and everybody went home loud in its praise. The company is the strongest that has yet appeared."—*San Francisco Bulletin*, June 11.

"It is evident that there is as much difference between them and their predecessors in point of skill as between Leotard or Hanlon and a street tumbler. They have amply indicated their right to be considered the best Troupe that has left Japan, and altogether the most perfect."—*San Francisco Times*, June 11.

The enormous houses which have nightly attended the startling performances of the MARVELLOUS ARABS during the past week at the Olympic Theatre give the evident assurance of their wonderful skill.

The applause continuous, and culminating in outbursts of excited "bravos," reaching degrees of enthusiasm rarely witnessed within the walls of a theatre.

TWENTY-FOUR JAPANESE, THIRTY ARABS,
TWENTY-FOUR JAPANESE, THIRTY ARABS,
FIFTY-FOUR ASIATIC MARVELS.
FIFTY-FOUR ASIATIC MARVELS.

It may safely be assumed that
ASTONISHMENT WILL RISE TO AWE
in witnessing the startling feats of these children of the Isles of the Sun and of the Desert in
THEIR TRIAL OF SKILL.

The Press and the Public of New York and Brooklyn are enthusiastic in announcing,
WITHOUT STINT OR RESERVATION,
that the performance of this utterly unparalleled combination is
FAR, FAR BEYOND ALL PRECEDENT!

The endorsement by presence and enthusiastic applause of
THE CLERGY AND DIGNITARIES
of those cities is of itself an overwhelming evidence of the
Rare Historical and Scientific nature of the performance.

It is, says the Brooklyn "Eagle," impossible to describe these marvels. To be understood they must be seen, and seeing, one must be assured that he is awake and not dreaming, to believe.

Imagine a human being, the King of the Desert, springing into the air like a bird with one wing clipped, and REVOLVING THREE TIMES HORIZONTALLY!

Imagine others skipping in the air, like mammoth grasshoppers, bounding as an India-rubber ball,
GYRATING AND REVOLVING,
setting all conceived ideas of human strength and endurance utterly at naught.
OF ALL HUMAN MARVELS THESE ARE THE GREATEST.

Sale of Reserved Seats will commence at the Academy, and at Trumpler's Music Store, Saturday morning. Price, $1. 7 25 tf

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30 tf

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
OFFER IN
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,
Summer Gauze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doylies,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens,
Honeycomb, Allendale,
AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT
REDUCED PRICES.
GIRARD ROW.
GIRARD ROW
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL MARX & CO.
NO. 183 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 310mwf

CHARLES RUMPP,
PORTE-MONNAIE, POCKET-BOOK, AND SATCHEL MANUFACTURER,
NO. 47 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Below Arch, Philadelphia.
Porte-Monnaies,
Portfolios,
Dressing Cases,
Cigar Cases,
Cabas,
Money Belts,
Pocket-Books,
Satchels,
Work Boxes,
Bankers' Cases,
Purses,
Etuies, etc.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [7 20tf

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGES' TROUT AND BASS RODS (a new assortment), Files, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.
HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 16 tf

P. P. W. B. THE PET OF THE HOUSEHOLD.
P. P. W. B.
PARIS' PATENT WINDOW BOWER.
Every housekeeper should have them to their shutters; they supersede the old-fashioned ribbons. Price, Twenty-five cents per pair. Sold everywhere, and wholesale and retail by R. F. PARIS,
5 6 1m No. 27 S. THIRD Street.

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY.
This paint, for tin and metal roofs, old or new, is unequalled. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered or repaired thoroughly. Leaks and dampness prevented. Paint for sale by the can or barrel. Business has prompt attention. No. 34 N. THIRD Street. [7 13 1m] JOSEPH LEEDS.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
3 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY Railroad at Brazos Santiago, Texas.—Office Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., July 9, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., August 10, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials, the supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:—

9½	miles Railroad Track.
2	Turn-Tables.
25,000	pounds Railroad Chairs.
500	Cross Ties.
9,560	pounds Railroad Iron.
4	Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1	Locomotive and Tender (named "Western").
8	Flat Cars.
2	Hand Cars.
2	Push Cars.
586	pounds Car Springs.
2	Crow Feet.
4	Spike Mauls.
1	Track Guage.
1	Fire Tongs.
1	Railroad Depot Building.
1	Foreman's Quarters.
1	T Wharf.
157	pounds American Packing.
55	pounds Jute Packing.
20	feet Rubber Hose.
1	Douglas Pump.
2	Water Casks.
1	Feed Pipe.
1	Cistern.
2	Office Desks.
1	Cooking Stove.
1	Stove.
4	Claw Bars.
2	Shackle Bars.
1	Lantern.
2	Signal Lanterns.
2	Grind Stones.
2	Padlocks.
1	Turning Lathe.
8	Spades.
45	Shovels.
3	sets Carpenters' Tools.
2	Water Buckets.
2	Jackscrews and Levers.
8	Anvils.
7	Bellows.
2	Pinch Bars.
1	Cold Chisel.
2	Blacksmiths' Hammers
8	Sledge Hammers.
15	Hammer Handles.
2	Spike Punches.
1	set Blacksmiths' Tools.
6	Blacksmiths' Tongs.
2	Vises.
1	Cross-cut Saw.
173	Pick Axes.
24	Pick Axe Handles.
4	Square Brasses.
2	Stuffing Boxes.
1	Brass Faucet.
1	Hose Nozzle.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Captain C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brev. Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGonnigle, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La."

A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brev. Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army,
7 17 18t In charge of office.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 17, 1867. }

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 WASHINGTON Street, New York city, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage:—

16,000	Uniform Coats.
34,000	Uniform Jackets.
7,775	Veteran Res. Corps Jackets.
19,000	Knit Drawers.
128,000	Knit Shirts.
40,000	Great Coats (Footmen's).
30,000	Great Coats (Horsemen's).
150,000	Woollen Blankets.
30,000	Rubber Blankets.
10,000	Rubber Ponchos.
190,000	Lined Sack Coats.
100,000	Unlined Sack Coats.
100,000	Forage Caps.
89,000	pairs Bootees, M. S.
3,900	pairs Boots, M. S.
15,000	Brogans.
150,000	Leather Neck Stocks.
45,000	Hat Feathers.
100,000	Knapsacks (Regulation).
11,000	Mann's Patent Knapsacks.
50,000	Haversacks (Regulation).
7,500	Haversacks (Enamelled).
21,000	pairs Trowsers, Horsemen's.
15,000	pairs Trowsers, Footmen's.
2,807	pairs Leggings.
434	Hussar Jackets.
1,600	Straw Hats.
2,173	Dark Blue Trowsers.
2,151	Buckles for Trowsers.
54	yards Dark Blue Cloth.
419	yards Blue Flannel.
1,392	yards Green Merino.
129	yards Black Wigans.
799	yards Black Alpaca.
443	yards Brown Hollands.

Also, a quantity of various articles of irregular Clothing and Equipage. Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.

Terms—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

Bvt. Major-General D. H. VINTON,
7 20 15t Asst. Qr.-Master Gen'l U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1867. }

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until July 30, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of about 10,000 CORDS OF WOOD, now lying at the Government Woodyard, at Alexandria, Va.

Bids for 1000 cords, with the privilege of the lot, are invited, but for an amount less than 1000 cords bids will not be entertained.

Proposals must be plainly marked "Proposals for Wood," and be addressed to the undersigned.

Fifteen days will be allowed parties to remove their purchases.

Bidders will state their full name and post office address, and will be notified by letter of the acceptance of their bid.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids that may be considered objectionable.

Payment in Government funds is required upon the acceptance of the bid.

7 17 10t CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brig.-General Depot Quartermaster.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value.	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5178. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $811,102·26 Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
Jacob Riegel,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, "
D. T. Morgan, "
George W. Bernardou,
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·93
Premiums	1,206,432·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431·18 INCOME FOR 1866. $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant
George W. Richards
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Peter McCall,
Thomas Sparks.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President,
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 t1231

TAKE A LIFE POLICY
IN THE
BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE:
N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.
E. B. COLTON,
223 GENERAL AGENT.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
T. WISTAR BROWN,
W. C. LONGSTRETH,
WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
727

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Louis C. Norris.
JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 2, 1867, $1,763,267·33
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
Richard D. Wood,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
William Cummings,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 23

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $200,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.
Thomas Craven,
Furman Sheppard,
Thomas MacKellar,
John Supplee,
John W. Claghorn,
Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Alfred S. Gillett,
N. S. Lawrence,
Charles I. Dupont,
Henry F. Kenney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

GOLD'S IMPROVED
PATENT LOW STEAM
AND
HOT WATER APPARATUS,
FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING
WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.
Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus.
THE AMERICAN KITCHENER
On the European plan of heavy castings, durability and neatness of construction.
Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.
Also, Agents for the sale of
SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,
Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S
PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.
UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.
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FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1867.

The Absurdity of Excluding Politics from Judicial Contests.

It has been declared by the united Democratic press that it is a grievous offense against propriety, a violation of the sanctity of the ermine, for any political party to endeavor to introduce politics into a judicial contest. We are told that the minute we allow partisan spirit to enter into a selection of judges, we do away with the very essence which should pervade a court, and vitiate the very intention of a seat of justice; that, in fact, we should look to the capabilities and not to the sentiments of a candidate, and select the Bench from the most talented and most upright members of the bar. We have been told this with so much assurance, and with such a confident air that we were being informed of an axiom which no one could dispute, that a great many of our journals have been hushed into silence by the very audacity of the opposition. Remember, however, that sound argument, and not a loud voice and assured manner, ought to carry conviction. We not only do not grant the proposition laid down by our opponents, but we emphatically deny it to be true. We say distinctly that politics *should* enter into the selection of a Judge, and that there is no post within the gift of the people in which it is more important to have officers with correct political views than on the Bench. From this assertion we do not except even Congress itself. It is more important for the country to have a Bench with views thoroughly loyal and thoroughly impregnated with a love of freedom, than it is to have a majority of the National Legislature. And it is more important, so far as our State is concerned, to have a correct judiciary than it is to have a Republican State Legislature; for if the Legislature should pass an unconstitutional law, the judiciary can declare it inoperative; if the rights of the people are infringed, the judiciary can cut the Gordian knot and relieve the injured; it can be the great bulwark which is to protect the people and to advocate the advancement only of the true principles of liberty. But if the courts be against us, all our Legislative majority can do us no good. Righteous laws can be declared unconstitutional, and there is no appeal. Laws necessary for the advancement of the people can be set aside, and obstacles be placed in our path which will nullify the popular will. If we lose the judiciary we will have lost the best part of our victory. We will be left powerless.

It does not necessarily follow, because we say that it is of vital importance to secure a judiciary whose views coincide on the great questions of the day with our own, that we mean in any respect to favor a partisan judiciary. The necessity is well expressed in our platform, when it says, "That, warned by past misfortunes, we ask that the Supreme Court of the State be placed in harmony with the political opinion of the majority of the people, to the end that the Court may never again by unjust decisions seek to set aside laws vital to the nation, nor imperil the safety of the public securities, nor impair the operation of the bounty, pension, and tax laws, which were required for the public defense, nor in any way thwart measures which were essential to the public protection; but that, on the other hand, it may become and remain a fit and faithful interpreter of the liberal spirit of the age—a bulwark of public faith and an impartial and fearless exponent of the equal right of man."

We do not desire a partisan Bench, but because we favor a judge sound on all the great questions of the day is no reason that he should be partial or prejudiced. It is necessary that he should have political opinions. We can find no man suited for the post of judge who has not strong political convictions; and as he must entertain some views, why not have them favorable, rather than opposed to our own? It is idle and foolish to tell us that politics should not enter into a judicial contest. Politics must enter. They cannot be excluded. Every judge must be either in favor of the great issues of the hour, or he must be opposed to them; and of what vital value it is to have him favorable, it needs but a moment's glance to show. Take the case of Judge Sharswood's decision on the question of the legality of the United States notes, or "greenbacks." Suppose that the Judge had held the position on the Supreme Bench of our State to which he now aspires, and the Court would have been constituted, as it will be if he be elected, so that with him might rest the balance of power, and in his position he had delivered the opinion he did on the question, and thus have made it the decision of the Court. What would have been the effect? The great State of Pennsylvania would have been placed in opposition to the financial policy of the United States Government. The notes of the United States would have been refused by the Democracy and Southern sympathizers. They would have ceased to be passable as legal-tenders, and the very foundations of the national credit would have been shaken. What embarrassment such a decision would have caused the Government cannot now be calculated. Yet if Judge Sharswood had been where he now desires to be, he would undoubtedly have made just such a decision as he did, for we believe him honest in his convictions. We believe that he was perfectly conscientious in his views then expressed, and we believe him able enough not to form his views without deliberation. We would not insult him by imagining that he has since changed his sentiments. We believe that, had he the power to-day, he would decide the same as he did then, and that he desires to see his decree made the decision of the Courts of the United States. In other words, the gentleman who is now in nomination for the high position of Supreme Judge, desires an opportunity to declare waste paper all "greenbacks" and "national bank" notes we hold in our hands. The laborers' wages, saved with industrious care, would, if he could prevail, be declared a roll of worthless paper—the banker's capital be transformed by legal magic from thousands into pieces of green-colored paper. From the millionaire to the poorest mechanic, every citizen of Pennsylvania would be a loser by the success of Judge Sharswood's views. The credit of the nation would totter. The prices of everything would ascend in a fabulous ratio. Labor would be useless, for there would be no medium wherewith it could be recompensed, and penury and ruin would overtake thousands. We do not overdraw the picture. Judge Sharswood declared that he did not consider "greenbacks" legal tenders, and he considered the issue of all "bills of credit," or all notes to be used as a circulating medium, "unconstitutional." These are his own words; yet in the face of them and their consequences, we are told that politics ought not to enter into a judicial contest, and that we ignore justice when we oppose Judge Sharswood because of his political views!

"Alderman" McMullin's Impeachment.

Yesterday afternoon, as will be seen by our local columns, the committee appointed by the Common Council on Friday of last week, and charged with the investigation of the part taken by Alderman McMullin and Councilman William H. P. Barnes in the riotous proceedings of July 15 and 16, held their first meeting. This was a full week after the appointment of the committee, and six days after the preliminary hearing before Recorder Eneu, at which the Alderman and Councilman, in company with the other participants in the riot, were held in bail to appear at Court. Why an earlier meeting of the committee was not called we are not informed, nor have we any knowledge of the facts which made it necessary to postpone a further investigation of the affair until the 6th of August. We sincerely hope that there is to be no "hushing up" indulged in in this particular case. The people of this city are heartily tired of such proceedings, and they are especially tired of them with reference to the doings of Alderman William McMullin. On all sides there comes to us an imperative demand that the career of the Fourth Ward Alderman shall be brought to a summary termination. Yet in the face of this popular demand, and notwithstanding the heinousness of the offense, it is rumored in certain well-informed circles that a high official of the city has already been engaged in an effort to get the Alderman out of the predicament in which he now finds himself. If this course should be persisted in by the official in question, and particularly if Alderman McMullin should succeed in disentangling himself from the meshes of the law, the whole truth will be made public; and if we are not deceived in our belief that the citizens of Philadelphia have some regard for their own safety and honor, the truth, when made public, will be equivalent to the retirement of the said official to the pursuits of private life.

Within fifteen days from the murder of Mrs. Magilton, the unfortunate Winnemore was declared guilty of murder in the first degree, his trial having been prosecuted with such haste that we were conscientiously obliged to characterize it as unseemly. The people now demand that a little of the zeal then displayed shall be shown in the prosecution of Alderman McMullin, both in the criminal suit against him and in the movement for his impeachment and removal from office by Councils. Delays are dangerous always, and in a case in which Alderman McMullin is involved, they are more dangerous than usual, if their effect in the past is to be taken into consideration.

There is another reason why this affair should be conducted with all possible despatch. It is even now the common talk and rumor of down-town politicians that William McMullin is to succeed the Hon. Samuel J. Randall as Representative of the First District in Congress. For this reason it is of the greatest importance to himself and his friends that he should not be brought before a criminal court to answer to a charge as grave as that which is now preferred against him. But if his just deserts are meted out to him, and the people of the First District still choose to be represented in the national legislature by him, they will then have the full benefit of his reputation and character. And who will envy them, unless it be the constituency of the Hon. John Morrissey, M. C.?

A Blessing in Very Deep Disguise.—The New York *Tribune* tells this touching little story:—"If there is any radical difference of character between the two sexes, the women and not the men have the advantage. A London watchmaker named Watkins first seduced his sweetheart, and then beat her nearly to death with a piece of lead, and stabbed her in several places. The poor girl survived the outrage and fled the country, so that she could not be forced to appear against him. The London papers publish a pathetic letter written by her to the brute after his arrest:—'I am waiting anxiously in the hope of hearing that you are free, and I am looking for the time when we shall be united and happy once again, for without you I cannot be happy. All the past is forgot.' For the girl's sake it is gratifying to know that she will never have an opportunity again of trusting herself to the mercy of the man who so cruelly injured her. Watkins was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude."

The Recent Public Breakfast in London to Mr. Lloyd Garrison.—The London *Nonconformist*, referring editorially to the public breakfast at St. James' Hall, London, given in honor of Mr. Lloyd Garrison, thus speaks in regard to that gentleman:—"To the untiring zeal, self-sacrifice, and moral courage of this noble man, the overthrow of American slavery is mainly due. In Mr. Bright, the chairman of the meeting, Mr. Garrison found an eloquent and fitting eulogist. The story of Mr. Garrison's life is one which should again and again be read by the young, and indeed by all classes in this age of unbelief. It affords a vivid illustration of the immense power for good that may be wielded by a man possessed of a vital principle and thoroughly in earnest. We rejoice that Mr. Garrison has received this tribute of approbation from our foremost statesmen and philanthropists—not that he needed such honors to enhance the value of the great work he has performed, but in order that his example may be more effectually commended to the English people. An unforeseen accident has prevented us from commenting on this interesting event at the length we proposed, and we must for the present reserve further remarks on a theme pregnant with instruction to all who desire to promote the amelioration of their fellow-men, and whose faith in the ultimate triumph of true principles needs to be strengthened and confirmed."

Our Political Bull Run.—"I look upon Mr. Johnson," said Senator Wilson in his speech at Saratoga, "as I look upon Bull run. It was a great lesson to the country. Andrew Johnson stands right there, and every time he undertakes to do anything against the cause of liberty and justice, the country rallies and goes further than it ever would have gone before." Mr. Wilson's speech, which we give on our first page, is a very good one; full of kind, cheering, and noble words. He tells us how excellent the effect of the overthrow of the President's policy has been upon the South, which, persuaded at last that it is thoroughly and fairly beaten, is beginning to submit with a very good grace. He predicts that the reconstructed States are destined to become in a very short time the stronghold of radicalism, and assures us that among the advocates of "equal rights for all men," of suffrage for the blacks, North as well as South, are Grant, and Sheridan, and Thomas, and nearly every general who has made a reputation.

The Doom of Democracy.—Says the New York *Tribune*:—"Democracy everywhere is a contradiction, and new proof of its absurdities is given by the recent Democratic Convention of Marion county, Indiana. The Indiana Democrats are, firstly, opposed to negro suffrage; secondly, they think legislation should be in the interests and for the benefit of the laboring men. We do not see how these propositions can be reconciled, and probably there is no desire on the part of their sponsors that they should be. If negroes cannot vote, what security have they that legislation will protect them? The Democrats, however, have an easy escape from their dilemma; it is a part of their creed that the negro, in a state of freedom, is not a laboring man, and the reports of the Freedmen's Bureau, the industrial returns of the South, are insufficient to convince them of their mistake."

The Advice of a Rebel Sheet.—Many of the planters of Tennessee, acting upon the advice of the Memphis *Avalanche*, threaten the colored people whom they employ with dismissal unless they consent to vote the conservative ticket. This injustice is the greater, as in numerous cases the colored men have been working for a share in the crops. The matter was brought before General Carlin, who directs the Sub-Commissioners to instruct the freedmen to vote as they please, and to keep an exact record of all cases of dismissal.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Attack by Indians on a Surveying Party of the Union Pacific Railroad—Engineer P. T. Brown Mortally Wounded—The Indians in Virtual Possession of a Portion of the Road—Investigation in the Alleged Whipping of Citizens and Soldiers.

Omaha Nebraska, July 25.—Seventy-five Indians attacked a surveying party of the Union Pacific Railroad on Bitter creek, on the 22d, mortally wounding P. T. Brown, the engineer in charge of the party. Brown died on the 23d. The Indians virtually have possession of the road between Fort Saunders and Fort Bridger.

The investigation ordered by General Grant in the alleged brutal whipping of citizens by soldiers at Fort Sedgwick has closed. The testimony is conclusive as to the whipping of citizens by a sergeant, for selling whisky to the men under him. Lacerations of the flesh and other cruelties were committed. Lieutenant Lantz promptly stopped the flogging, which was simply a few strokes with a gun sling.

The reported whipping of a soldier for stealing a gun, and exposing him to the prey of gnats or mosquitoes, is without foundation, as testified to by all the officers of the 30th Infantry and a number of civilians. No civilian was present at the flogging, as falsely reported.

GENERAL GRANT.

The Ball at Long Branch Last Evening

Long Branch, July 26.—The ball last evening at the Stetson House in honor of General Grant and Mrs. Grant was a most brilliant affair. Over eight hundred guests were in attendance, including many prominent army and naval officers. Among those present were Major-General Butterfield, General Ingalls, General Satterlee, Commodore Alden, Lieutenant Waller, Commander Jewett, and Commander Yates, United States Navy. The officers of the United States ships Vermont and Portsmouth, and officers from the French frigate Semiramis, Mayor Hoffman, Senator Murphy, and a large number of prominent civilians and members of the bar, were also present. The music was furnished by the Governor's Island Band and Gilmore's Band of Boston. The ball was opened at about 9 o'clock. General Grant entered, accompanied by Generals Ingalls and Satterlee. Mrs. Grant was escorted by Mayor Hoffman. The costumes were very elegant and costly. The General was introduced to a large number of guests, and the dancing was kept up to a late hour. The ball was considered the most brilliant one of the season.

The National Game at Chicago.

Chicago, July 25.—The National Base Ball Club, of Washington, arrived here on Wednesday, and the tournament began to day at the Dexter Park. An immense number of people and delegations from all the clubs of the State were present. Over five thousand persons were in attendance at the commencement of the game. The opening game was between the Forest City Club, of Rockford, Illinois, and the Nationals. The Forest City Club got the lead on the start, and held it clear through, the Nationals not playing with their usual skill. The game resulted in the defeat of the Nationals, the score standing 29 to 23. The invincibles are at last beaten by an Illinois county club. To-morrow they will play with the Excelsiors, the crack club of Chicago.

The South Carolina Convention.

Charleston, S. C., July 25.—In the Convention this morning the Committee on Platform presented majority and minority reports. The latter was laid on the table, and the former taken up and considered by sections.

A warm and lengthy discussion ensued on a motion to prefix the word "radical" to "Union Republican Party." The motion was lost.

An effort to substitute the moderate sections of the minority report for the radical section of the majority report failed by a large vote.

The platform adopted is similar in many respects to that of the Tennessee radicals.

C. P. Leslie, a white delegate, and chairman of the delegation from Barnwell, offered a resolution to reconsider the action on organization, on the ground that the organization was needlessly offensive to the white people of the State, who desired to aid the work of reconstruction; but the resolution was tabled without debate, whereupon Mr. Leslie withdrew from the Convention.

There are twenty-five white delegates in the Convention. Twenty districts were represented.

To-day a resolution proposing a colored candidate on the Republican ticket for Vice-President at the next Presidential election was voted down.

A new State Central Committee will be organized to-morrow, after which the Convention will adjourn.

Murder and Suicide at Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 25.—At two o'clock this morning the police received information that a man named Matzholt Blinder, who resided at Lower Black Rock, was abusing his wife. Captain Rhinehardt proceeded immediately to the scene, where he found the wife of Blinder lying on the floor with her head cut open. The woman lived until eleven A. M. She stated before she died that her husband was her murderer.

Blinder made his escape before the arrival of the police and drowned himself in the canal. His body was found floating in the canal near the Frontier Mills, at four o'clock P. M. The murder of the woman and the suicide of the murderer has created intense excitement in the city.

Matricide at Chillicothe, Ohio.

Cincinnati, July 25.—A shocking case of matricide occurred day before yesterday at Chillicothe, Ohio. A young man named Hunter was standing in front of a saloon with several companions, all very drunk, when Hunter's mother came to the party, and implored her son to accompany her home. Suddenly he seemed seized with a frenzy, rushed into the street, and picking up a heavy stone, threw it into the group. The fatal missile struck his mother on the temple. She sank to the earth, and died in ten minutes. Hunter and his companions were all arrested.

—E. S. Wayne, a well-known and reliable scientific citizen of Cincinnati, has just returned from the newly found gold fields in Richland county, Ohio. He reports the gold deposits there to be of large extent, and with many indications of being very rich. The best specimens have been found near the village called Belleville.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.

Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.

Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.

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PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
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LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

On and after AUGUST 1, 1867, at their offices in New York and Philadelphia, there will be payable to the Stockholders of the above Companies on the books July 1, 1867, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the full stock, and in proportion on the part paid stock, clear of United States tax.

RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.
July 22, 1867. 7 23 8t

DIVIDEND NOTICE. — PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

Philadelphia, July 23, 1867.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, clear of taxes, from the profits of the Company for the six months ending June 30, 1867, payable on and after AUGUST 1, prox., to the Stockholders of the Company of July 1 inst.

7 24 7t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

Philadelphia, June 26, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be re-opened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD,
6 26 8w Treasurer.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,
WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE.
Twentieth Ward. [7 23 1m
Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

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SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.

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beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL
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This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places
THE STEINWAY PIANOS
At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.

In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe), has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to
STEINWAY & SONS
THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL
"for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."
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Gold or Silver Plate	$1 per $10

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

1 23 1mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
Robert Patterson, Secretary and Treasurer.

FIRST PREMIUM!
PARIS EXPOSITION.
PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S
WATCHES.
THE ABOVE MAKERS HAVE RECEIVED THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street
6 7 fmwtf Sole Agents for Pennsylvania.

SECOND GRAND INVITATION HOP,
And Magnificent Pyric Exhibition,
Under the supervision of Professor S. JACKSON,
AT THE
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 27, 1867.
7 25 2t
MUSIC BY THE WASHINGTON (FULL) BAND.

DIAMOND BEACH PARK,
CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, JULY 29, 1867.
PURSE, $500.

Mile heats; best in five to harness. Good day and track. Horses to start as 4 o'clock P. M.

John Turner names s. m. LIZZIE LITTLEFIELD.
Charles Conway names d. m. MAGGIE.
Michael Goodwin names g. h. BILL.

Carriages will start from the principal hotels at 3 o'clock P. M. for the Park.

Hassler's Double Brass and String Band will be in attendance. 7 25 5t

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN
BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,
FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,

Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m4p

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

WILSON'S EARLY BLACKBERRY, THE largest, sweetest, and best Blackberry in market, grown by William Parry, Cinnaminson, New Jersey, and for sale by
BURBAGE & EMLY,
No. 117 DELAWARE Avenue Market,
And JOHNSON & CO.,
7 24 5t* No. 9 VINE Street, Philadelphia.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The most thorough and complete BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE CITY. Under the management of thoroughly competent and experienced instructors, it now offers the best facilities for obtaining a
PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.
Daily Instruction given in Penmanship, Mathematics, Book-keeping, and Telegraphing.
ACTUAL BUSINESS
is conducted upon an entirely new system, and one which cannot be surpassed by that of any other college in the country. Students are taught to be self-reliant and careful, yet that attention is constantly given which effectually prevents a waste of time and the frequent occurrence of errors.

SUCCESS! SUCCESS!! SUCCESS!!!

We have now in actual attendance nearly ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS, who will testify to the completeness of our course, and at the same time represent the confidence placed in us by the public during the last three months. Success is no longer doubtful.

MERCHANTS, AND BUSINESS MEN in general will find it to their advantage to call upon us for ready and reliable Clerks and Book-keepers—we make no misrepresentations. The TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. See circulars now out. Twenty-three instruments constantly in operation. The best Teachers always in attendance. The LADIES' DEPARTMENT is the finest in the country; over twenty-five Ladies are now in attendance.

CONFIDENCE—We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after he has given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.

TERMS.
Commercial Course......$35 | Telegraphic Course......$40
JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.
PARKER SPRING, Vice-President. 2 11 mwf6m

The Quaker City
BUSINESS COLLEGE,
N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS
Established Nov. 2, 1863. Chartered March 14, 1865.
BOOK-KEEPING.

Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to visit the institution and judge for themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.
T. E. Merchant, Secretary. 56

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.

This House has been repainted and renovated, with all modern improvements added, and in consequence of the high tides, it has made the bathing grounds superior to any in the city, being four hundred feet nearer than last season.

G. W. HINKLE.
Johnston's celebrated Band is engaged. [6 27 1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
BROWN & WOELPPER,
ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 10 2m Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.

It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.

WILLIAM MASON,
7 3 PROPRIETOR.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL,
AND
EXCURSION HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Is now open for permanent guests, and for the reception and entertainment of the various excursions to the Island. The only hotel in the place on the European plan, and a bill of fare of the best and most varied character.

CONLEY & HOUCK,
6 27 1m Proprietors.

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price. AARON GARRETSON,
6 6 2m Proprietor.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 28 rp

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,
NO. 825 ARCH STREET,
FURNISHING GOODS,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
3 8fmw6m UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
5 27¾rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11¾ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FOR CAPE MAY TO-MORROW.—The swift new Steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON will leave Chesnut Street Wharf TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock. Excursion Tickets, good to return on Monday, $4. Each way, $2·50. 1t

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

The Improvements at the National Capital—The Republican Hotel, Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

WASHINGTON CITY, July 23, 1867.

Having paid a hasty visit to this city, I thought a few notes (not Treasury) from the Capital might be interesting to your readers. Washington has changed greatly in the last ten years, but more especially during the last six, owing to the great influx of Northern capital and enterprise; and the old residents, who always had so great an antipathy to anything from the North, now begin to see the error of their way, and are glad to welcome that former much dreaded class, the "Yankees." Every step you take, one can see the spirit of progress and improvement at work, not only at the hands of private individuals, but the General Government also. Whole blocks of handsome residences are going up, streets and avenues being paved, the public parks being beautified; in fact, a new era seems to have dawned on this former almost benighted city, and instead of being, as in times gone by, a reproach to the nation, it now bids fair to keep pace with its progressive sisters of the North.

The additional surroundings of the Capitol, as ordered at the last session of Congress, are now rapidly being pushed forward. The Extension of the Treasury Building is in an advanced stage of progress. Routes for new railroad connections are being surveyed, and contracts given out. The erection of the mammoth Republican Hotel will shortly be commenced, and everything points to a bright future for our National Capital.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF FLORIDA.

Interesting Services at Trinity Church.

The consecration of the Rev. John Freeman Young as Bishop of Florida took place yesterday at Trinity Church. The service, which began at eleven A. M. and continued until three P. M., was participated in by over one hundred members of the Episcopal clergy, besides six bishops, viz.:—Bishops Hopkins of Vermont, Odenheimer of New Jersey, Wilmer of Louisiana, Gregg of Texas, Cummings of Kentucky, and Bishop Payne, Missionary Bishop of Africa. The presiding bishop was Bishop Hopkins, and the candidate was presented by Bishops Odenheimer and Gregg. The sermon was delivered by Bishop Wilmer, and was a most able defense of the Book of Common Prayer and of the catholic and progressive spirit of the Episcopal Church. The Book of Common Prayer was the offspring of the wisdom of ages, and was only adopted after having been reviewed sixteen times and after everything upon which the Church had not set her seal had been excluded. The book was considered in its capacity to repel external assaults, to harmonize internal strife, and to develope the spirit of inward holiness and life as against a cold ritualism. With her open Bible and her ancient creeds, and combining doctrines and duties, the Church refuses to bind her members to any particular system of theology. The Church was catholic and progressive, although conservative, and the Book of Common Prayer could never embody the religion of any one age or body of men. It was not presented as a complete system of divinity, but as the best system consistent with the religious unity of all men. More might have made it uncatholic, and less might have rendered it unsound. The danger of ritualism was in obscuring the sense of God's presence by symbolism, but form was essential to universality among diverse lands and to continuance during different times.

In addressing the candidate the Bishop alluded to the fact that a diocese in the extreme North, and one in the extreme South, had each recently knocked at the gates of Trinity Church for a Bishop.

Besides the clergy in surplices, some thirty others were in attendance, and the combined choirs of Trinity Parish and of St. John's and Trinity Chapels participated. In the procession of clergy, observed on account of color, was the rector of a colored church in Mulberry street.

Bishop Young was born in the State of Maine in the year 1820, receiving his collegiate course in Connecticut, and his theological in Virginia. His ordination as deacon was in 1845, and as priest in 1846, in St. John's Church, Tallahassee, which is to be the Bishop's cathedral. His first parish was at Jacksonville, Florida; thence, as a missionary, he was called successively to Texas, Mississippi, and Louisiana. In June, 1855, he was called to Trinity Church, New York. During his missionary career he organized a number of parishes and erected several churches. He was elected Bishop in May last, and will depart at once for his diocese.

The beautiful and impressive consecration service, with its procession of choristers and clergy and white robes, and the solemn imposition of hands, was witnessed by hundreds, who can appreciate, in the language of Macaulay's tribute to the Church, "her liberal articles, her decent ceremonies, and her noble and pathetic liturgy."—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE FIRE IN BUFFALO.

Loss $100,000—List of Insurances.

The Buffalo *Courier* of Wednesday gives the following particulars of the fire in that city:—

"Between three and four o'clock yesterday morning Patrolmen Shepperd and McKay discovered a fire issuing from the second story of No. 196 Maine street, occupied by Messrs. Clay, Cossack & Co., lithographers and engravers, immediately over the large dry goods establishment of Messrs. C. W. & E. Partridge & Co. The alarm was immediately given, and the Fire Department was promptly on the ground. The fire was, without doubt, the work of an incendiary, and, from the observation of Hose 5 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, who were first on the ground, was kindled under the stairway in the second story, near Clay, Cossack & Co.'s establishment, and must, from the progress it had made, been under way some time before discovered.

"No. 195 was occupied on the main floor as a store for millinery goods, by Mr. Riley; the second story was used as a photograph gallery by Mr. William Knight; and the upper stories were used by Mix & Rhodes, silver-platers; Davis & Co., paper collar manufacturers; and C. Day, band-box maker. No. 196 was occupied by Messrs. C. W. and E. Pardridge, dry goods merchants, and Clay, Cossack & Co., lithographers and engravers. No. 198 was occupied on the first floor by Mr. S. Bergman, clothing store, etc.; on the second floor by Mr. Schwartz, jeweller; and the third floor by Mrs. Anna Butler as a photograph gallery.

"The greatest damage sustained was in No. 196, where the fire originated. As the rafters in the second story burned, the heavy weight of the stones, etc., in Clay, Cossack & Co.'s establishment caused them to give way, and lowered all the contents of that story on the main floor. The building is a complete wreck. The upper floors of the adjoining buildings were considerably damaged by fire, and all more or less injured by the flood of water which deluged the building. The loss is estimated at near $100,000.

"Messrs. Partridge's loss is estimated from $40,000 to $50,000. They are insured for $60,000.

"Mr. Knight's stock was nearly ruined by water. His loss will probably amount to $5000. He was insured in the Ætna, of Hartford, for $5000, and Fulton, of New York, for $2000.

"Messrs. Clay, Cossack & Co.'s loss is estimated at from $12,000 to $15,000, and was insured for $8500; of which the Western holds $4000, International $2500, and the Merchants', of Chicago, $2000.

"Mr. Bergman's stock is damaged by water, etc., to the amount of $5000. He is insured for $8000.

"Mr. Riley was insured on the buildings to the amount of $38,000."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE MAINE CATASTROPHE—DROWNING OF THE REV. ROBERT G. CHASE AND A PARTY OF PHILADELPHIANS.—In our news columns yesterday we gave the particulars of the unfortunate disaster off Mount Desert, Maine, by which the Rev. Robert G. Chase, Mrs. Chase, Miss Mary E. Houpt, Miss Mary E. Tazewell, and Mr. G. Hannon, of this city, in company with several of their Eastern friends, encountered an untimely death. This sad affair has caused great distress in the northwestern section of the city, where all of the victims were well known and regarded with the most kindly feelings.

The Rev. Mr. Chase was a native of Hopkinson, a town about fifteen miles distant from Concord, New Hampshire. At the time of his death he was but thirty-two years of age. Having studied for the Episcopal ministry at St. Mary's College, Burlington, N. J., under the immediate instruction of the late Bishop Doane, he commenced his labors at Freehold, N. J., where he remained until he was called to the pulpit of St. Matthias' Protestant Episcopal Church, on Nineteenth street, above Wallace, in this city. At the time Mr. Chase became pastor of the church, the congregation were worshipping in a hall near the site of the present building. Through his earnest devotion to the cause he had espoused, and his popularity as a preacher and a Christian gentleman, means were raised by which a neat chapel was erected at the rear end of the lot on the corner of Nineteenth and Wallace streets. The church prospered greatly under his ministry, and has already raised $75,000 towards the erection of a larger building on the front portion of the ground owned by it. It has been but a few days since the congregation parted with their beloved pastor, the latter intending to make a brief tour through the New England States, by way of summer recreation. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter. The latter, who is but eight years of age, had been left at the hotel at Mount Deseret, and thus escaped the sad fate which awaited her parents. Mrs. Chase, who was with her husband on the sailing party, and went down with the rest, was a lady of great amiability of character and unusual mental endowments and culture. She was a daughter of the late Joseph R. Dobbins, of Mount Holly, N. J., and was the senior of her husband by about one year.

Miss Mary E. Houpt, another of the victims, was a sister of General Houpt, a distinguished engineer of this city, for a long time connected officially with the Pennsylvania Railroad. She was a member of St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church, and highly esteemed by all her acquaintances for many sterling traits of character. One of the first teachers in the Girls' High and Normal School, when that institution was reorganized on its present basis, she was placed in charge of the department of Mental and Moral Philosophy. As a teacher she had few equals and no superiors, and in the latter branch exemplified her teachings by her daily walk and conversation. In October last, she retired from the position which she had filled with so much credit for so long a period, and in connection with Miss Tazewell established a seminary for young ladies at No. 5 South Merrick street, West Penn Square. This institution bid fair to become one of the best and most popular of its character in the city.

Miss Mary E. Tazewell, another of the victims, was closely related to the Goodmans, one of the oldest and best-known families in the city. She was one of the first pupils of the Girls' High and Normal School, in which she acquired such distinction as a scholar that, immediately on her graduation, she was elected teacher of history and geography. She was subsequently transferred to the department of Natural Science, and remained in the school until last October, on constant duty, except during a period of two years, when she was obliged by ill-health to lay aside her labors. She excelled as a teacher of the branches of study in her department. After her resignation from the High School, she became associated with Miss Houpt in the West Penn Square Seminary for Young Ladies.

Most of the relatives of the victims of the disaster are now out of the city, but they have been notified of the sad occurrence, and will proceed to the East at once.

HOUSE ROBBERIES.—The dwelling of John Stilt, at No. 911 N. Sixth street, was entered last night by means of nippers, and a gold watch and $100 in money stolen. If our citizens would see to it that their doors were bolted, this common and stealthy manner of robbing would be avoided.

Last evening a basket of silver-ware was taken from the table in the residence of Mr. George Dickson, No. 1127 Girard avenue. The servants had just cleared the table, and stepped out, when some person stepped in through a rear door, and took the articles. Detective Levy this morning recovered the goods, and arrested an old beggar woman for the theft. Back gates and doors should not be left free of access to vagrants and all manner of wandering persons continually.

DROWNED.—John Logan was drowned this morning in the Schuylkill, near Market street wharf.

He was last seen in a tavern at Twenty-third and Market streets, between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening, playing dominoes. When found in the river two pocket-books were upon the body, one containing a check of $400, and the other some bills. His watch was gone. The face was somewhat bruised, resulting probably from drifting against the wharf. Logan kept a tavern at Twenty-third and Walnut streets, where he resided, and was about fifty years of age.

THE MERCANTILE REGISTER AND PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD ADVERTISER.—The management of this valuable advertising paper, which is circulated gratuitously to all the passengers travelling on the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been transferred to Mr. John Hasson, who is well known to the business community as having large newspaper experience. C. B. Steck, the proprietor, is determined to make it a valuable auxiliary to the business community of the city and State. The *Register* has the exclusive privilege of a free distribution on the road. The office of the *Register* has been removed to No. 109 South Third street.

CAPE MAY.—The American House, which has always been a favorite with the frequenters of Cape Island, as we perceive by an advertisement in another column, is still under the management of that popular host, Mr. Joseph E. Hughes, who was for many years connected with the Ocean House. The American is a very fine house, and the rates of board are not extravagant.

A NEEDED RENOVATION INSTITUTED.—Yesterday afternoon the work of cleaning up the offices occupied by the Mayor and his clerks was commenced, and this morning the rooms present a scene common to house-cleaning times, of disorder, confusion, and dust. This work of renovation was needed, judging from the layer of dust visible about the premises.

DEATH OF MRS. THOMAS SULLY.—This estimable lady, the wife of one of Philadelphia's distinguished portrait painters, died yesterday about 5·40 A. M. She had been ill for some weeks, but suffered a relapse, and the consequence was fatal. She died in the presence of her son and daughter, with her grandchildren around her.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—Lucilla Raymond resided with another woman, from whom she stole about $65 worth of clothing, and then left for Camden. Yesterday she returned, was recognized at Fourth and Market streets, arrested, and held by Alderman Godbou in default of $800 bail to answer.

DEMOLISHING THE FIXTURES OF A BONE-YARD, in Richmond street, below Wheat Sheaf lane, and appropriating the same, were the charges whereon Henry Brenner, William Borth, Philip Keller, Lewis Bouff, and William Overhouser were arrested. Alderman Sinex held each in $500 bail to answer.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.—Those who intend visiting this sea-side resort should bear in mind that the 2 o'clock train to-morrow afternoon, on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, leaving Vine street ferry, reaches that place within two hours.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR.—In a police item yesterday the name of a party arrested was given once as Charles Hunlsberger and again as Huntzinger. The former is the true patronymic of the person in duress, and not the latter.

TRUANTS.—Five boys were arrested for bathing in the Schuylkill within the city limits. They were truants from Girard College. The police conducted them back to their scholastic quarters.

LINEN DUSTERS—*Dust proof, fitting neatly at the neck. No one can travel comfortably without one—selling at reduced prices to close out stock.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ *All kinds of Summer Clothing—Men's, Youth's, and Boys', closing out at very low prices.*

THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE.—As soon as the necessary number of shares in aid of the Riverside Institute are disposed of, the distribution of the three hundred thousand dollars' worth of presents to be awarded to the stockholders will take place. The distribution was formerly announced for September 25, but should the requisite number of shares be disposed of before that time, as it is now thought will be the case, the distribution will, of course, come off sooner. Each stockholder not only receives a fine steel-plate engraving at the time of purchasing his stock, and which is worth at retail fifty per cent. more than he actually pays, but is also guaranteed some present at the grand distribution. The plan is not only a most liberal one, whereby each individual who invests receives more than what he could purchase with the same amount of money at retail, but is also one which has for its object the endowment of a home for the orphans of our soldiers and sailors in all parts of the country. All are wanted to call or send for a circular, at the principal office, No. 1225 Chesnut street.

VERDICT OF THE FACULTY—STIMULANTS INDISPENSABLE AS MEDICINES.—The most distinguished physicians in the United States have recently been placed on the witness stand, and have, with one voice, declared that pure stimulants are valuable medicinal agents. This decision of the faculty refers especially to medicated stimulants, of which the purest and the best at present known is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Its basis is the alcoholic principle of the finest rye grown in the United States, and its herbal ingredients comprise the extracts of a large number of plants, barks, and roots produced in various parts of the world, and all noted, in the countries to which they are indigenous, for their powerful sanative properties. As an invigorant and tonic, the value of the Bitters can scarcely be overrated. Hence its extraordinary effect in fever and ague, and intermittents and remittents of every type. Its antibilious properties are marvellous. Persons of bilious habit, by taking a small quantity once or twice a day, may completely change their constitutional tendency to liver disease, and escape all the unpleasant consequences which arise either from the undue sensitiveness or the unnatural torpidity of the biliary organ. Chronic constipation is eradicated thoroughly, and in a very short space of time, by small doses of this wholesome regulator, taken night and morning; and for all the disorders which are superinduced by exhalations from decomposing vegetable and animal matter in the streets of cities, or the miasma of swampy districts; it is, when taken as a protective and preventive medicine, the most reliable of all safeguards.

WHENE'ER I TAKE MY WALKS ABROAD, how many poor, miserable, Dyspeptic people I see, who would be healthy, and rosy, and happy if they took Plantation Bitters, that paragon of preparations for giving tone to the stomach, energy to the torpid liver, a joy to the nervous system, and strength to the muscles. It is an admirable regenerator of nature's wasted or neglected functional powers in either man or woman. It gently excites and pleasantly soothes. With a bottle thereof, every man may be his own physician.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

GRAPE WINE.—We take pleasure in directing the attention of the public to Speer's celebrated Port Grape Wine, a pure and unadulterated grape wine, upon which every one having occasion to use wine may most implicitly rely.

The wine is made at Speer's vineyards, Passaic, New Jersey. It has a rich flavor, mellow juiciness, and brilliant color, and is not only an agreeable beverage, but highly beneficial in its properties. We know this to be the fact, having tried the article thoroughly. Use Speer's Bottled Wines with his signature on the cork, and you are sure of getting a pure article.—*Davenport Democrat.*

A FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY.—The lovers of fine Confections will find a superb assortment at George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street. He has also a fine display of Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Almonds, etc. Call on Jenkins!

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The best table Chocolate for families, hotels, and restaurants is manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Office and Store No. 1210 Market street. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

THE HEATED TERM is now upon us, and if we have upon us those cool linen suits sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s First Class Clothing House, we need fear no "terms," heated or otherwise. The "terms" here are always satisfactory.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & Co.

G. BYRON MORSE'S DINING ROOMS, No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for ladies and gentlemen, are now the popular resort for those in search of good dinners. *Visit them.*

DEXTER'S HAIR RESTORATIVE produces a fine growth of NEW HAIR, prevents the hair from FALLING OFF, and restores GREY HAIRS to their original color. For sale by

McINTIRE & BROTHER,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

THE TRAVELING SUITS—
The White Duck Vests,
The Colored Duck Suits,
The Alpaca Coats,
The Drap d'Ete Sacks,
The Short Duck Sacks,
The Linen Dust Coats,
The Light Cassimere Suits,
The Skeleton Sacks,

Are all popular at this time, because they are just the thing for this hot weather. Our styles are as elegant as in any custom establishment. Our prices are so low, people buy with great satisfaction.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

MARRIED.

CRAIG—TRAVILLA.—On the 24th instant, by Rev. J. Dickerson, No. 876 N. Sixth street, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mantua, Mr. SAMUEL L. CRAIG to Miss ELIZA J. TRAVILLA.

SWEENEY—GALLAGHER.—On the 22d instant, Mr. MATTHEW SWEENEY to Miss ANN JANE GALLAGHER, both of this city.

DIED.

EPP.—On the 24th instant, of consumption, Mrs. CAROLINE H. EPP, wife of Peter Epp, and daughter of the late Captain James and Abigail Shannon, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1301 Parrish street, on Sunday, the 28th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Peace Cemetery.

FICK.—On the 24th instant, CHARLES EDWARD, son of John and Henrietta Fick, aged 2 years and 6 months.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 802 Willow street, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

GEORGE.—On the 25th instant, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, infant child of William and Mary Jane George, aged 6 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1523 South street, to-morrow (Saturday) morning at 8 o'clock.

HENDERSON.—On the 24th instant, FERDINAND, son of Elizabeth and the late William Henderson, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, United States Lodge, No. 24, I. O. of O. F., and Philadelphia Encampment, No. 1, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2838 Christian street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

HOMER.—On the 24th instant, FRANK FENTON HOMER, only child of John and Ellie Homer, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, No. 441 Berkley street, Camden, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

JACKSON.—On the 24th instant, GEORGE W. JACKSON, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 965 Franklin street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

MORAN.—On the 25th instant, MICHAEL MORAN, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, rear of No. 606 N. Front street, above Coates, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MORRIS.—On the 24th instant, JOHN MORRIS, in his 79th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Rowandtown, Camden county, N. J., on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

RAINS.—July 26, at 2 o'clock A. M., BARNETT, infant son of Louis and Julia Rains, aged 19 months.

The male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his parents' residence, No. 929 Filbert street, on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

ROATCH.—On Thursday, July 25, after a short illness, EDWIN J., son of the late William B. and Jane A. Roatch, aged 39 years.

The friends of the family, and the members of Jackson Lodge, A. Y. M., of Delaware City, Del., and the fraternity of this city, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, F. D. Bogart, No. 427 N. Ninth street, on Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M. (Delaware City papers please copy.)

WHITECAR.—On the 24th instant, WILMON WHILLDIN WHITECAR, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the 104th P. V. Regiment, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his uncle, B. Harper, Second street pike, above Nicetown lane, on Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M.

GLAZIER'S TIN POINTS, PALLETTE Knives, Hammers, etc., for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

COFFEE ROASTERS OF SEVERAL STYLES and sizes, and various kinds of Coffee Mills, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

GALVANIZED WIRE FOR PERMANENT Clothes lines on house flats, or in the country, being thus protected from rust, will last for years without requiring to be taken down and put up weekly. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE [4 18§p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

FOR CAPE MAY TO-MORROW.—The elegant new and swift Steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON will leave Chesnut Street Wharf TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock. Excursion Tickets, good to return on Monday, $4. Each way, $2·50. It

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15§

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9§

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy.
No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—
PAUL E. GIRARD,
FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street
PHILADELPHIA 23 5p§

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p§

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 9 2 5p§

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7§5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM ALLEN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EMMA N. ALLEN, LEWIS THOMPSON, and WILLIAM WEBB, Executors of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM ALLEN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, the 5th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his Office, No. 273 S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 27 29 31-8-2 5t*

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, ETC.,
FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

600 ARCH STREET. 600
TO
CROQUET PLAYERS.
GAMES
$7·50, $10·00, AND $12·00.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 15§ NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
BY JOSEPH E. HUGHES, formerly of the Ocean House. One square from the depot and the ocean. Board $3 per day, or $16 to $18 per week. 7 26mth-1t

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE SURF HOUSE is nearer the ocean than any other first-class Hotel at this place.

The terms are only $20 per week; half price for Children and Servants. [5 8 tf

Ample accommodations for six hundred people.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET St.
7 16 1m ABOVE SIXTH.

THIRD EDITION

Latest European News by Cable.

QUEENSTOWN, July 26—Noon.—The steamships Java and Erin have arrived here.

LONDON, July 26—Noon.—All the markets remain unchanged.

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, July 26—2 P. M.—Consols, 94¼; 5-20s, 72 11-16; Illinois Central, 76¾; Erie, 48¼.

LIVERPOOL, July 26—2 P. M.—Cotton firmer but not quotably higher; Breadstuffs, unchanged; Cheese, advanced to 54; all other articles unchanged. The London markets are unchanged.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 26.

The President and the Military Commanders to Confer Together.

It has been widely published that the President had invited the five Military Commanders to come to this city and confer with him on the subject of a uniform administration of their departments. I have it on authority that such a step has not been taken yet, though undoubtedly contemplated by the President. The propriety of inviting the Military Commanders to Washington has been talked over in Cabinet meetings, and will probably be agreed upon to-day.

The President is anxious to have the laws faithfully administered in the South, but in such a way as to make them bear with as little harshness as possible on the people. He wishes to meet the Military Commanders face to face, and by an interchange of views decide upon the best line of policy to be pursued. More, it is believed, would be effected by a conference of this character in an hour's conversation with the commanders, than by volumes of correspondence.

General Meade has been designated to succeed General Sheridan when the President gets ready to move in the matter.

Mr. Ottenbourg to Represent the United States in Mexico.

The statement that Mr. Plumb, Campbell's Secretary of Legation, would be entrusted with the duties of Charge d'Affaires for the United States Government to the Mexican capital, appears to be erroneous. Mr. Ottenbourg, Consul at the City of Mexico, will be clothed with limited powers to represent the United States until such time as a regular minister may be appointed.

No Proclamation Against Filibustering.

President Johnson sees no necessity, for the present, at all events, to issue a proclamation against filibustering. Should necessity arise he will take prompt steps for the enforcement of our neutrality laws.

FROM CAPE ISLAND.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CAPE ISLAND, July 26.—Last evening Mr. J. Turner, Mr. Joseph Shoemaker, Mr. C. Conway, and Mr. M. Goodwin arrived here from Philadelphia, bringing with them thirteen horses to enter the lists on the grand opening of the Diamond Beach Park, on Monday next. There are both fast trotting horses and pacers among them. As the opening day approaches, much interest is manifested in the result.

Yesterday afternoon about eight hundred men, women, and children visited the Island. They came from Salem and Bridgeton, and conducted themselves throughout their stay in the most unexceptionable manner.

It is estimated that there is between eight and ten thousand people at the Methodist campmeeting at Vineland. It is the largest religious body ever assembled in South Jersey.

The weather continues delightful, although the thermometer reached seventy-three yesterday afternoon.

The great grand dress ball comes off at the Columbia House on the 1st of August.

Arrivals of Vessels.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Arrived, brig S. E. Voorhees, Port Talbot, Wales; schooner Mischief, from Tampico. The total arrivals from foreign ports during June is as follows:—Steamships, 16; ships, 53; barques, 125; brigs, 182; schooners, 130; yacht, 1.

Drowning Case.

MILWAUKEE, July 26.—Two boys named Fritz Wagner and Frank Hauser, each aged eleven years, were drowned while bathing yesterday.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Concerning Confiscated Church Property.

Benito Juarez, Constitutional President of the United Mexican States, to the inhabitants thereof:—

Know ye, that in the use of the ample powers with which I am invested, I have deemed well to decree the following:—

Article 1. The so-called decree of February 26, last past, as well as the regulations thereunder made on the 5th of March following by the Emperor of Mexico, being null and of no validity, as are likewise all his other acts, owing to want of legitimate authority, so the revision referred to in said so-called decree and regulations, as well as the dispositions therein made and provided, are null and of no avail.

Article 2. And the operations of disamortisement and redemption of nationalized property performed in accordance with the laws governing said matter, or eventually approved by the Federal Government, even though affected by any irregularity, have been and do remain perfect and irrevocably valid as far as the rights of the public treasury are concerned; and the only questions that remain pending are such as relate to the priority of right between individual parties, and which must be settled before the tribunals in accordance with said laws.

Article 3. Those who were elected by virtue of the so-called decree of February 26 and its complementary regulations of March 9, from the property which they had legally acquired in nationalized estates, have the right to exact restitution of all the profits derived from said property, as well as damages for the wrongs and losses they have suffered in consequence from the parties detaining said property; and these latter are bound to restitution and indemnification out of their own goods wherever found.

Article 4. Property nationalized that has not legally passed, under private control, owing to secretion or any other cause, may be denounced in accordance with the existing laws. Informers in whose favor such property shall be accordingly adjudged have the right to demand from the parties detaining it, under claim of having held it by adjudication or private or public sale under the so-called decree of February 26 and its regulations, the delivery of the profits that they shall have received, as well as the amount of the deterioration it may have suffered while in their possession.

Article 5. The pecuniary responsibility of those functionaries of the Mexican empire who had anything whatever to do with the execution of the so-called decree of February 26 and its regulations, is likewise liable for the indemnifications mentioned in the preceding articles, and this liability shall affect such of their goods as, from any cause whatever, may happen to be comprised in the confiscations to which such functionaries are subject according to the law of August 16, 1863.

To those efforts I owe the printing, publication, and circulation of this decree and its due observance.

Given at Chihuahua, May 11, 1865.

BENITO JUAREZ.

To citizen Jose Maria Iglesias, Minister of Justice, Fomento and Public Instruction, in Charge of the Portfolio of the Treasury and Public Credit.

The above decree has been again promulgated by the Governors of States throughout Mexico.

FOURTH EDITION

TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

Judge Fisher delivered an opinion upon the question argued yesterday, relative to the admissibility of certain testimony, as follows:—

"Before we took a recess yesterday, witnesses were examined by the counsel in reply to the testimony offered by the defense, that the telegraph line between Washington and Elmira, New York, was in good working order and that communications were passed to and fro between these two points on the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th of April, 1865 and witnesses were also examined who testified as to the running of the trains between Washington and New York on the 15th and 16th of April. After the evidence had been given by the witnesses, the counsel for the defense moved that it be stricken out, upon the ground that it was not responsive to the testimony offered by the defense to establish an alibi on the part of the prisoner.

"In support of their motion, the counsel for the prisoner contend that the rule by which evidence offered in reply is to be admitted or rejected, is that no evidence which might have been addressed originally in support or confirmation laid in the indictment, can be received by the Court as evidence in reply, and that the only evidence which can be given in reply is that which goes to cut down the case, on the part of the defense, without being in any way confirmatory of the case on the part of the prosecution. In support of that proposition, the King against Hilditch and others, 5th Carrington Payne, 299; and the case of the King against Stimpson, 2d Carrington & Payne, 415; and the case of the United States against Hanway, 3d Wallace, Jr., 139; and the case of the United States against Gardiner; 3d Crawford's Opinion, page 62, were relied upon.

"These are all Nisi Prius cases. The first is the case of the King against Stimson, decided by Baron Gasson on the trial of an indictment for larceny, when the case for the Crown had settled solely on the fact of the recent possession of the stolen articles by the prisoner, who, by the way of defense, called a witness who proved that he had bought the property from a third person. In reply to this testimony for the defense, the Crown called the said third person to prove not only that the witness did not buy the property of him, but that he saw the prisoner steal it.

After going at great ledgth into the merits of the case, Judge Fisher concluded as follows:—

I shall, therefore, not strike out the evidence given as to the running of the trains between this city and New York, as delivered yesterday, unless the counsel for the prosecution shall have failed in some way to connect the prisoner with one of these trains. The testimony respecting the telegraphic communication between Elmira and Washington, whereby it was possible for the conspirators to communicate with the prisoner, stands upon the same footing, and will be stricken out if the prosecution shall fail to connect the prisoner with the conspiracy by that instrumentality.

Mr. Bradley noted an exception to the opinion and ruling of the Court.

The examination of witnesses was then continued.

From Canada.

QUEBEC, July 26.—A heavy thunderstorm, last evening, did much damage to buildings and shipping. A boat, containing four persons, is supposed to be lost, as no tidings of her have been received since she started on her pleasure trip. Five men were struck by lightning, and one of them was badly paralyzed.

TORONTO, July 26.—The funeral of Judge Hamson took place to-day.

Yesterday the mercury rose to 96 degrees in the shade.

Twenty thousand Snyder rifles are on their way to Quebec, from England.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Stocks strong: Chicago and Rock Island, 104⅝; Reading, 108⅝; Canton, 52; Erie, 74¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 123¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 106⅝; Michigan Central, 112; do. Southern, 83⅝; New York Central, 110; Illinois Central, 119; Cumberland preferred, 38. Missouri Sixes, 104¼; Hudson River, 101¾; Five-twenties, 1862, 111⅝; of 1863, 109⅝; of 1864, 109⅝; new issue, 108⅝; Ten-forties, 102⅛; Seven-thirties, first issue, 108; all others, 107⅞; Exchange, 110; at sight, 110⅞. Gold, 139⅞.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Cotton quiet and steady. Flour heavy; market without decided change; sales of 6500 barrels. Wheat dull and declining. Corn advanced 1c.; sales of 42,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·01@1·05. Oats firmer; sales of 31,000 bushels State at 82c.; Western, 82@85c. Provisions quiet but steady: new Mess Pork $23 37½@23·50. Whisky quiet.

CRAVING CUBA.—The New York *Herald* of this morning speaks thus significantly of the West India revolts:—

"From our correspondence it is observable that there is a general revolutionary movement in the Spanish West India islands, which, sooner or later, must break out in open revolt against the rule of Spain. Cuba, now almost in telegraphic contact with us, and day after day gathering liberal inspiration from our progress, is rapidly urging onward to a new condition of things suited to her geographical position and her immense natural resources. The iron hand of Spain is, however, still upon her. The Spanish budget of 1866–67 showed the enormous expenditure of $132,809,580, and the greater portion of this is wrung out of the few island colonies that remain to the mother country. Cuba cannot be held down much longer; for intolerance, narrow statesmanship, and colonial corruption will produce its fruit, despite all effort to uproot it.

"Porto Rico, it appears, is more inclined to take the lead in a revolutionary movement than Cuba; she has a population of seven hundred thousand souls, of which but thirty-six thousand are slaves. The people are, apparently, through a greater liberal sentiment, better fitted than their neighbors for a revolutionary blow in the direction of independence. During a recent revolt on the island the people shouted, 'Viva el General Prim!' 'Viva la Republica!' We trace in this a curious plotting which must have reached the West Indies from old Spain. General Prim, it is known, is stirring up revolution in the latter country, backed, it is supposed, by France. The revolt of the colonies at this moment would go far towards making General Prim's movement a success.

"We look with interest upon the discontent existing in Cuba and Porto Rico; for the time is close at hand when they must shake off their Old World fetters and join in the progressive movement of civilization on this side of the Atlantic."

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Recorder Eneu at 2 o'clock to-day, Mary Relley was charged with stealing a lot of silver forks, spoons, etc., valued at $50, belonging to Mrs. M. E. J. Dickson, No. 1107 Girard street. The goods were recovered at a pawnbroker's shop, on Sixth street above Lombard. Mary was committed.

James Haggerty was charged with picking the pocket of Margaret Metzler on a Second street car on Monday evening last. Held for a further hearing.

ACCIDENT.—About half-past 1 o'clock to-day David McMurray, driver of a brick cart, got jammed between it and a wagon at Nineteenth and Race streets, and had his collar bone broken. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 26

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.	
$500 5-20s '65..cp.......c.109⅝	4 sh Mech Bk.......... 32
$500 do..'64..cp.....109⅝	100 sh Reading.......... 54
$1000 Mor Cnl 2d m..... 88	100 do........b30.54 1-16
$1500 City 6s, Old......... 96	100 do.............54 1-16
$500 do.. Old....... 97	100 do..........s30. 53·94
300 sh McIlhenny...... ⅞	1000 sh McClintock...... ¾
200 do............ ⅞	
SECOND BOARD.	
$2100 5-20s '65..Jy..cp....108⅝	200 sh Read R.........ls. 54
$3000 U S 7-30s. Au.......107⅝	100 do..........s5. 54
$5000 do...Jy.........107⅝	100 do............... 54
500 sh Ocean Oil....b60. 3½	48 sh Penna R......ls. 53⅝
500 sh Cata Pf.......b60. 29¼	

C. B. KITCHEN,
JEWELER,
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [321 thstu

THACKERAY'S LECTURES ON THE GEORGES.

GEORGE THE FOURTH.

[Continued from the last issue of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

You peruse volumes after volumes about our prince, and find some half dozen stock stories—indeed, not many more—common to all the histories. He was good-natured; an indolent, voluptuous prince, not unkindly. One story, the most favorable to him of all, perhaps, is that, as prince regent, he was eager to hear all that could be said in favor of prisoners condemned to death, and anxious, if possible, to remit the capital sentence. He was kind to his servants. There is a story common to all biographers, of Molly the housemaid, who, when his household was to be broken up, owing to some reforms which he tried absurdly to practise, was discovered crying as she dusted the chairs because she was to leave a master who had a kind word for all his servants. Another tale is that of a groom of the prince's being discovered in corn and oat peculations, and dismissed by the personage at the head of the stables; the prince had word of John's disgrace, remonstrated with him very kindly, generously reinstated him, and bade him promise to sin no more—a promise which John kept. Another story is very fondly told of the prince as a young man hearing of an officer's family in distress, and how he straightway borrowed six or eight hundred pounds, put his long fair hair under his hat, and, so disguised, carried the money to the starving family. He sent money, too, to Sheridan, on his death-bed, and would have sent more had not death ended the career of that man of genius. Besides these, there are a few pretty speeches, kind and graceful, to persons with whom he was brought in contact. But he turned upon twenty friends. He was fond and familiar with them one day, and he passed them on the next without recognition. He used them, liked them, loved them perhaps in his way, and then separated from them. On Monday he kissed and fondled poor Perdita, and on Tuesday he met her and did not know her. On Wednesday he was very affectionate with that wretched Brummell, and on Thursday forgot him; cheated him even out of a snuff-box which he owed the poor dandy; saw him years afterwards in his downfall and poverty, when the bankrupt Beau sent him another snuff-box, with some of the snuff he used to love, as a piteous token of remembrance and submission, and the King took the snuff and ordered his horses and drove on, and had not the grace to notice his old companion, favorite, rival, enemy, superior. In Wraxall there is some gossip about him. When the charming, beautiful, generous Duchess of Devonshire died—the lonely lady whom he used to call his dearest once, and pretend to admire as all English society admired her—he said, "Then we have lost the best bred woman in England." "Then we have lost the kindest heart in England," said noble Charles Fox. On another occasion, when three noblemen were to receive the garter, says Wraxall, "a great personage observed that never did three men receive the order in so characteristic a manner. The Duke of A. advanced to the sovereign with a phlegmatic, cold, awkward air, like a clown. Lord B. came forward fawning and smiling like a courtier. Lord C. presented himself, easy, unembarrassed, like a gentleman." These are the stories one has to recall about the Prince and King—kindness to a housemaid, generosity to a groom, criticism on a bow. There *are* no better stories about him; they are mean and trivial, and they characterize him. The great war of empires and giants goes on. Day by day victories are won and lost by the brave. Torn, smoky flags and battered eagles are wrenched from the heroic enemy and laid at his feet; and he sits there on his throne and smiles, and gives the guerdon of valor to the conqueror. He! Elliston the actor, when the *Coronation* was performed, in which he took the principal part, used to fancy himself the King, burst into tears, and hiccough a blessing on the people. I believe it is certain about George IV that he had heard so much of the war, knighted so many people, and worn such a prodigious quantity of marshal's uniforms, cocked hats, cock's feathers, scarlet and bullion in general, that he actually fancied he had been present in some campaigns, and, under the name of General Brock, led a tremendous charge of the German Legion at Waterloo.

He is dead but thirty years, and one asks how a great society could have tolerated him. Would we bear him now? In this quarter of a century what a silent revolution has been working! how it has separated us from old times and manners! how it has changed men themselves! I can see old gentlemen now among us, of perfect good breeding, and quiet lives, with venerable grey heads, fondling their grandchildren; and look at them, and wonder at what they were once. That gentleman of the grand old school, when he was in the 10th Hussars, and dined at the prince's table, would fall under it night after night. Night after night that gentleman sat at Brookes' or Raggett's over the dice. If, in the petulance of play or drink, that gentleman spoke a sharp word to his neighbor, he and the other would infallibly go out and try to shoot each other the next morning. That gentleman would drive his friend Richmond the black boxer down to Moulsey, and hold his coat, and shout, and swear, and hurrah with delight while the black man was beating Dutch Sam the Jew. That gentleman would take a manly pleasure in pulling his own coat off and thrashing a bargeman in a street row. That gentleman has been in a watch-house. That gentleman so exquisitely polite with ladies in a drawing-room, so loftily courteous, if he talked now as he used among men in his youth, would swear so as to make your hair stand on end. I met lately an old German gentleman who had served in our army at the beginning of the century. Since then he has lived on his own estate, but rarely meeting with an Englishman, whose language—the language of fifty years ago, that is—he possesses perfectly. When this highbred old man began to speak English to me, almost every other word he uttered was an oath, as they used it (they swore dreadfully in Flanders) with the Duke of York before Valenciennes, or at Carlton House over the supper and cards. Read Byron's letters. So accustomed is the young man to oaths, that he employs them even in writing to his friends, and swears by the post. Read this account of the doings of young men at Cambridge, of the ribald professors, one of whom "could pour out Greek like a drunken Helot," and whose excesses surpassed even those of the young men. Read Matthews' description of the boyish lordling's housekeeping at Newstead, the skull-cup passed round, the monks' dresses from the masquerade warehouse, in which the young scapegraces used to sit until daylight chanting appropriate songs round their wine. "We come to breakfast at two or three o'clock," Matthews says. "There are gloves and foils for those who like to amuse themselves, or we fire pistols at a mark in the hall, or we worry the wolf." A jolly life, truly! The noble young owner of the mansion writes about such affairs himself in letters to his friend Mr. John Jackson, pugilist, in London.

All the prince's time tells a similar strange story of of manners and pleasure. In Wraxhall we find the prime minister himself, the redoubted William Pitt, engaged in high jinks with personages of no less importance than Lord Thurlow, the lord chancellor, and Mr. Dundas, the treasurer of the navy. Wraxhall relates how these three statesmen, returning after dinner from Addiscombe, found a turnpike open, and galloped through it without paying the toll. The turnpike man, fancying they were highwaymen, fired a blunderbuss after them, but missed them; and the poet sang—

> "How as Pitt wandered darkling o'er the plain
> His reason drown'd in Jenkinson's champagne,
> A rustic's hand, but righteous fate withstood,
> Had shed a premier's for a robber's blood."

Here we have the treasurer of the navy, the lord high chancellor, and the prime minister, all engaged in a most undoubted lark. In Eldon's *Memoirs*, about the very same time, I read that the bar loved wine as well as the woolsack. Not John Scott himself; he was a good boy always; and, though he loved port wine, loved his business, and his duty, and his fees a great deal better.

He has a northern circuit story of those days about a party at the house of a certain Lawyer Fawcett, who gave a dinner every year to the counsel.

"On one occasion," related Lord Eldon, "I heard Lee say, 'I cannot leave Fawcett's wine. Mind, Davenport, you will go home immediately after dinner to read the brief in that cause we have to conduct to-morrow.'

"'Not I,' said Davenport. 'Leave my dinner and my wine to read a brief! No, no, Lee; that won't do.'

"'Then,' said Lee, 'what is to be done? who else is employed?'

"*Davenport*—'Oh! young Scott.'

"*Lee*—'Oh! he must go. Mr. Scott, you must go home immediately, and make yourself acquainted with that cause before our consultation this evening.'

"This was very hard upon me; but I did not go, and there was an attorney from Cumberland, and one from Northumberland, and I do not know how many other persons. Pretty late, in came Jack Lee, as drunk as he could be.

"'I cannot consult to-night; I must go to bed,' he exclaimed, and away he went. Then came Sir Thomas Davenport.

"'We cannot have a consultation to-night, Mr. Wordsworth' (Wordsworth, I think, was the name), shouted Davenport. 'Don't you see how drunk Mr. Scott is? it is impossible to consult.' Poor me! who had scarce any dinner, and lost all my wine—I was so drunk that I could not consult! Well, a verdict was given against us, and it was all owing to Lawyer Fawcett's dinner. We moved for a new trial; and I must say for the honor of the bar, that those two gentlemen, Jack Lee and Sir Thomas Davenport, paid all the expenses between them of the first trial. It is the only instance I ever knew, but they did. We moved for a new trial (on the ground, I suppose, of the counsel not being in their senses), and it was granted. When it came on the following year, the judge rose and said:—

"'Gentlemen, did any of you dine with Lawyer Fawcett yesterday? for if you did, I will not hear this cause till next year.'

"There was great laughter. We gained the cause that time."

On another occasion, at Lancaster, where poor Bozzy must needs be going the northern circuit, "we found him," says Mr. Scott, "lying upon the pavement inebriated. We subscribed a guinea at supper for him, and a half crown for his clerk" (no doubt there was a large bar, and that Scott's joke did not cost him much), "and sent him, when he waked next morning, a brief, with instructions to move for what he denominated the writ of *quare adhæsit pavimento?* with observations duly calculated to induce him to think that it required great learning to express the necessity of granting it to the judge before whom he was to move." Boswell sent all round the town to attorneys for books that might enable himself to distinguish himself, but in vain. He moved, however, for the writ, making the best use he could of the observations in the brief. The judge was perfectly astonished and the audience amazed. The judge said, "I never heard of such a writ: what can it be that adheres *pavimento?* Are any of you gentlemen at the bar able to explain this?"

The bar laughed. At last one of them said,

"My lord, Mr. Boswell last night *adhæsit pavimento*. There was no moving him for some time. At last he was carried to bed, and he has been dreaming about himself and the pavement."

The canny old gentleman relishes these jokes. When the Bishop of Lincoln was moving from the deanery of St. Paul's he says he asked a learned friend of his, by name Will Hay, how he should move some especially fine claret, about which he was anxious.

"Pray, my lord bishop," says Hay, "How much of the wine have you?"

The bishop said six dozen.

"If that is all," Hay answered, "you have but to ask me six times to dinner, and I will carry it all away myself."

There were giants in those days; but this joke about wine is not so fearful as one perpetrated by Olator Thelwall, in the heat of the French Revolution, ten years later, over a frothing pot of porter. He blew the head off and said, "This is the way I would serve all kings."

Now we come to yet higher personages, and find their doings recorded in the blushing pages of timid Miss Burney's *Memoirs*. She represents a prince of the blood in quite a royal condition. The loudness, the bigness, the boisterousness, creaking boots, and rattling oaths of the young princes appeared to have frightened the prim household of Windsor, and set all the teacups twittering on the tray. On the night of a ball and birthday, when one of the pretty, kind princesses was to come out, it was agreed that her brother, Prince William Henry, should dance the opening minuet with her, and he came to visit their household at their dinner.

"At dinner Mrs. Schwellenberg presided, attired magnificently; Miss Goldsworthy, Mrs. Stanforth, Messrs. Du Lac and Stanhope, dined with us; and while we were still eating fruit, the Duke of Clarence entered.

"He was just risen from the king's table, and waiting for his equipage to go home and prepare for the ball. To give you an idea of the energy of his royal highness' language, I ought to set apart an objection to writing, or rather intimating certain forcible words, and beg leave to show you in genuine colors a royal sailor.

"We all rose, of course, upon his entrance, and the two gentlemen placed themselves behind their chairs, while the footmen left the room. But he ordered us all to sit down, and called the men back to hand about some wine. He was in exceeding high spirits and in the utmost good humor. He placed himself at the head of the table next Mrs. Schwellenberg, and looked remarkably well, gay, and full of sport and mischief; yet clever withal, as well as comical.

"'Well, this is the first day I have ever dined with the king at St. James' on his birthday. Pray, have you all drunk his majesty's health?'

"'No, your royal highness; your royal highness might make dem do dat,' said Mrs. Schwellenberg.

"'Oh, by ——, I will! Here, you (to the footmen), bring champagne; I'll drink the king's health again, if I die for it. Yes, I have done it pretty well already; so has the king, I promise you. I believe his majesty was never taken such good care of before; we have kept his spirits up, I promise you; we have enabled him to go through his fatigues; and I should have done more still but for the ball and Mary; I have promised to dance with Mary. I must keep sober for Mary.'"

Indefatigable Miss Burney continues for a dozen pages reporting H. R. H.'s conversation, and indicating, with a humor not unworthy of the clever little author of "Evelina," the increasing state of excitement of the young sailor prince, who drank more and more champagne, stopped old Mrs. Schwellenberg's remonstrances by giving the old lady a kiss, and telling her to hold her potato-trap, and who did not "keep sober for Mary." Mary had to find another partner that night, for the royal William Henry could not keep his legs.

Will you have a picture of the amusements of another royal prince? It is the Duke of York, the blundering general, the beloved commander-in-chief of the army, the brother with whom George IV had had many a midnight carouse, and who continued his habits of pleasure almost till death seized his stout body.

In "Puckler-Muskau's Letters," the German prince describes a bout with H. R. H., who in his best time was such a powerful toper that "six bottles of claret after dinner scarce made a perceptible change in his countenance."

"I remember," says Puckler, "that one evening—indeed, it was past midnight—he took some of his guests, among whom were the Austrian ambassador, Count Meervelt, Count Beroldingen, and myself, into his beautiful armory. We tried to swing several Turkish sabres, but none of us had a very firm grasp, whence it happened that the duke and Meervelt both scratched themselves with a sort of straight Indian sword as to draw blood. Meervelt then wished to try if the sword cut as well as a Damascus, and attempted to cut through one of the wax candles that stood on the table. The experiment answered so ill that both the candles, candlesticks and all, fell to the ground and were extinguished. While we were groping in the dark, and trying to find the door, the duke's aid-de-camp stammered out in great agitation, 'By G—, sir, I remember the sword is poisoned!'

"You may conceive the agreeable feelings of the wounded at this intelligence. Happily, on further examination, it appeared that claret, and not poison, was at the bottom of the colonel's exclamation."

And now I have one more story of the bacchanalian sort, in which Clarence and York, and the very highest personage of the realm, the great prince regent, all play parts. The feast took place at the Pavilion at Brighton, and described to me by a gentleman who was present at the scene. In Gilray's caricatures, and among Fox's jolly associates, there figures a great nobleman, the Duke of Norfolk, called Jockey of Norfolk in his time, and celebrated for his table exploits. He had quarrelled with the prince, like the rest of the Whigs; but a sort of reconciliation had taken place; and now, being a very old man, the prince invited him to dine and sleep at the Pavilion, and the old duke drove over from his castle of Arundel with his famous equipage of grey horses, still remembered in Sussex.

The Prince of Wales had concocted with his royal brother a notable scheme for making the old man drunk. Every person at table was enjoined to drink wine with the duke—a challenge which the old toper did not refuse. He soon began to see that there was a conspiracy against him; he drank glass for glass; he overthrew many of the brave. At last the first gentleman of Europe proposed bumpers of brandy. One of the royal brothers filled a great glass for the duke. He stood up and tossed off the drink. "Now," says he, "I will have my carriage, and go home." The prince urged upon him his previous promise to sleep under the roof where he had been so generously entertained. "No," he said; he had had enough of such hospitality. A trap had been set for him; he would leave the place at once, and never enter its doors more.

The carriage was called, and came; but in the half-hour's interval the liquor had proved too potent for the old man; his host's generous purpose was answered, and the duke's old grey head lay stupefied on the table. Nevertheless, when his postchaise was announced, he staggered to it as well as he could, and, stumbling in, bade the postilions drive to Arundel. They drove him for half an hour round and round the Pavilion lawn; the poor old man fancied he was going home. When he awoke that morning he was in bed at the prince's hideous house at Brighton. You may see the place now for sixpence: they have fiddlers there every day; and sometimes buffoons and mountebanks hire the Riding House, and do their tricks and tumbling there. The trees are still there, and the gravel-walks round which the poor old sinner was trotted. I can fancy the flushed faces of the royal princes as they support themselves at the portico pillars, and look on at old Norfolk's disgrace; but I can't fancy how the man who perpetrated it continued to be called a gentleman.

From drinking the pleased muse now turns to gambling, of which, in his youth, our prince was a great practitioner. He was a famous pigeon for the playmen; they lived upon him. Egalite Orleans, it was believed, punished him severely. A noble lord, whom we shall call the Marquis of Steyne, is said to have mulcted him in immense sums. He frequented the clubs, where play was then almost universal; and, as it was known his debts of honor were sacred, while he was gambling Jews waited outside to purchase his notes of hand. His transactions on the turf were unlucky as well as discreditable, though I believe he and his jockey and his horse Escape were all innocent in that affair which created so much scandal.

Arthur's, Almack's, Bootle's, and White's were the chief clubs of the young men of fashion. There was play at all, and decayed noblemen and broken-down senators fleeced the unwary there. In "Selwyn's Letters" we find Carlisle, Devonshire, Coventry, Queensbury, all undergoing the probation. Charles Fox, a dreadful gambler, who cheated in very late times, lost £200,000 at play. Gibbon tells of his playing for twenty-two hours at a sitting, and losing £500 an hour. That indomitable punter said that the greatest pleasure in life, after winning, was losing. What hours, what nights, what health did he waste over the devil's books! I was going to say what peace of mind, but he took his losses very philosophically. After an awful night's play, and enjoyment of the greatest pleasure but one in life, he was found on a sofa, tranquilly reading an eclogue of Virgil.

Play survived long after the wild prince and Fox had given up the dice-box. The dandies continued it. Byron, Brummell—how many names could I mention of men of the world who have suffered by it! In 1837 occurred a famous trial, which pretty nigh put an end to gambling in England. A peer of the realm was found cheating at whist, and repeatedly seen to practise the game called *sauter la coupe*. His friends at the clubs saw him cheat, and went on playing with him. One greenhorn, who had discovered his foul play, asked an old hand what he should do. "Do?" said the Mammon of Unrighteousness, "*back him, you fool!*" The best efforts were made to screen him. People wrote him anonymous letters and warned him; but he would cheat, and they were obliged to find him out. Since that day, when my lord's shame was made public, the gaming-table has lost all its splendor. Shabby Jews and blacklegs prowl about race-courses and tavern parlors, and now and then inveigle silly yokels with greasy packs of cards in railroad cars; but Play is a deposed goddess, her worshippers bankrupt, and her table in rags.

So is another famous British institution gone to decay—the Ring: the noble practice of British boxing, which in my youth was still almost flourishing.

The prince, in his early days, was a great patron of this national sport, as his grand-uncle, Culloden Cumberland, had been before him; but, being present at a fight at Brighton, where one of the combatants was killed, the prince pensioned the boxer's widow, and declared he never would attend another battle. "But, nevertheless"—I read in the noble language of Pierce Egan (whose smaller work on Pugilism I have the honor to possess)—"he thought it a manly and decided English feature, which ought not to be destroyed. His majesty had a drawing of the sporting characters in the Fives' Court placed in his boudoir, to remind him of his former attachment and support of true courage; and when any fight of note occurred after he was king accounts of it were read to him by his desire." That gives one a fine image of a king taking his recreation—at ease in a royal dressing-gown—too majestic to read himself, ordering the prime minister to read him accounts of battles, how Cribb punched Molyneux's eyes, or Jack Randall thrashed the Game Chicken.

Where my prince *did* actually distinguish himsely was in driving. He drove once in four hours and a half from Brighton to Carlton—fifty-six miles. All the young men of that day were fond of that sport. But the fashion of rapid driving deserted England, and, I believe, trotted over to America. Where are the amusements of our youth? I hear of no gambling now but among the lowest rabble. One solitary four-in-hand still drove round the parks in London last year; but that character must soon disappear. He was very old; he was attired after the fashion of the year 1825. He must drive to the banks of Styx ere long, where the ferry-boat waits to carry him over to the defunct revellers who boxed, and gambled, and drank, and drove with King George.

[Conclusion in our next issue.]

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And which the said Company by indenture of mortgage, dated April 3, 1866, and duly recorded in the office of said Recorder of Deeds of Venango County, aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 474, etc., on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to Morris K. Jessup, and the undersigned William J. Barr, in trust to secure certain debts therein mentioned. This sale will be made under, and in pursuance of a decree entered by the said Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1867, in a cause pending in equity in said court, upon a bill filed by the said John S. Sauzade, Trustee, against the said Company, and the said Morris K. Jessup and William J. Barr, defendants, praying, inter alia, for a decree of sale of the said mortgaged premises. The terms and conditions of sale will be as follows:—

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Third. The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned, at the Banking House of Drexel & Co., No. 34 S. Third street, Philadelphia, within thirty days from and after the day of sale.

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THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.
Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana returning, for freight and passengers.
The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, August 3, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).
The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port July 20.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, July 27, at 8 o'clock A. M., from second wharf below Spruce street.
Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY July 27 at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON..................CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES..................CAPTAIN HOLMES
These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.
The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON, (Howes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, July 30, at 8 o'clock.
Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Saturday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.
For further information, apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16 No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.
Freights received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 1f

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 No. 1132 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.
SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuth 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

PAST PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

BY JAMES PARTON.

We continue the publication of the interesting articles by Mr. Parton, on the means by which the various Presidents secured their nominations:—

The measures taken by General Jackson to insure the succession to Mr. Van Buren shall now be briefly indicated. During the first summer of his Presidency, the General was in such feeble health that his friends concluded that he could not survive the term for which he had been elected, and it occurred to one of them, Major William B. Lewis, that, if the President should die, Mr. Calhoun would succeed him, and Mr. Van Buren's prospects be ruined. To prevent so dire a result, he induced the General to write a letter, to be published in case of his death, warmly commending Mr. Van Buren, and severely denouncing Mr. Calhoun. This letter contained the following passage:—

"Permit me here to say of Mr. Van Buren, that I have found him everything I could desire him to be, and believe him to be, not only deserving my confidence, but the confidence of the nation. Instead of his being selfish and intriguing, as has been represented by some of his opponents, I have ever found him frank, open, candid, and manly. He, my dear friend, is well qualified to fill the highest office in the gift of the people, who in him will find a true friend and safe depositary of their rights and liberties. I wish I could say as much for Calhoun and some of his friends."

The latter proceeds, at considerable length, to descant upon Mr. Calhoun and his political errors. To guard against accidents, a copy of this letter, signed by the General's own hand, was retained in the secret archives of the White House. As, however, the event which it contemplated never occurred, the letter was never used, and the old friend of the President, to whom it was addressed, never knew its real object.

Vice-President Calhoun was too important a character at that time, and had too many claims upon the support of his party, to be easily set aside. It was therefore concluded, in the secret councils of the White House, that General Jackson must serve a second term, and measures to this end were taken, early in the spring of the General's first year. An adroit letter was written in the White House to a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, a thorough-going adherent of the Administration, which contained a suggestion that bore fruit. "I am not authorized to say," said the author of this epistle, "that the General would permit his name to be used again; but, knowing him as I do, I feel *confident* that, if he believed the interest of the country required it, and that it was the wish of the people he should serve another term, he would not hesitate one moment. If, then, it is the desire of your State that he should serve another term, *let the members of her Legislature express the sentiments of the people upon that subject*. Let it be done in such a way as not to make it necessary for him to speak in relation to the matter."

The hint was promptly taken. In a few days an address appeared in the designated newspaper, requesting General Jackson to serve a second term, and it was signed by sixty-eight members of the Legislature. Similar tactics elicited similar addresses from the Legislatures of New York and Ohio; so that, before General Jackson had served fourteen months of his term, he was brought forward conspicuously, as the candidate of his party, for a second. The sweeping removals from office, and the filling of all valuable posts with unscrupulous partisans of the Administration, made it the easiest thing in the world for the President to call forth expressions of opinion in favor of any man or any measure.

Mr. Calhoun, who was no match for the President and his Kitchen Cabinet in political craft, was continually giving them advantages over him. He thought to injure Andrew Jackson's popularity by publishing his hostile correspondence with the President, forgetting that the President controlled the Democratic press of the country, and could thus give to the party his own interpretation of that correspondence. Jackson accepted the defiance, and promptly dismissed from his Cabinet the three members of it who regarded the Vice-President as their political chief, and appointed in their place three of his own friends. It was thought to be necessary, also, for Mr. Van Buren to withdraw from the Cabinet, and thus escape the operation of the rule which excluded Cabinet ministers from the succession. His resignation was accepted, and, to remove him for a time from the scene of political strife, he was sent as Minister to England.

Then the Vice-President blundered again. Allying himself, for the moment, with Whig Senators, he formed a combination powerful enough to reject the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, who was thus compelled to return from England after holding the post of Minister for a few months. Mr. Calhoun was convinced that such an emphatic censure, by the Senate of the United States, would lay his rival prostrate forever. He was overheard to say to one of his friends: "It will kill him, sir, kill him dead. He will never kick, sir, never kick." Seldom has a man been more mistaken. The Democratic party welcomed Van Buren's return as they would have welcomed a conqueror, and General Jackson instantly set on foot measures to make the rejected minister Vice-President of the United States.

There was a difficulty in the way which much perplexed the White House managers, and the solution of which has had important and lasting consequences. How should Mr. Van Buren be nominated for the Vice-Presidency? Other gentlemen had their eyes upon the post, and Martin Van Buren had not the national reputation which could call forth a spontaneous and universal nomination. It was also highly important that this nomination should appear spontaneous, and especially that the President's hand should not be seen in it. It was Major William B. Lewis, the President's most confidential friend, and an inmate of the White House, who suggested the solution of the problem. In a letter to Amos Kendall, of May, 1831, he reviewed the situation and the claims of the several candidates, and added the following words:—

"Surrounded by so many difficulties as the case is, and taking every thing into consideration, many of our friends (and the most judicious of them) think it would be best for the Republican member of the respective Legislatures to propose to the people to elect delegates to a National Convention, to be holden for that purpose at Harrisburg, or some other place, about the middle of next May. That point is preferred, to prevent an improper interference by members of Congress, who about that time will leave this city for their respective homes. If the Legislature of New Hampshire will propose this, I think it will be followed up by others, and have the effect, no doubt, of putting a stop to partial nominations. You had better reflect upon this proposition, and, if you think with me, make the suggestion to our friend Hill," (one of the Senators from New Hampshire).

This ingenious proposition was approved by Mr. Kendal and Mr. Hill. The docile legislators of the Granite State, to the number of one hundred and sixty-nine, immediately met in caucus, and adopted the plan which Major Lewis had suggested. The *Globe* seconded the proposal for a National Convention; other Legislatures sanctioned it; and due care was taken, by the friends of the administration, that the right delegates should attend it. The Convention met at Baltimore, in May, 1832, and it consisted of three hundred and twenty-six delegates. Leading members, who were disinclined to vote for Mr. Van Buren, were given distinctly to understand that they must vote for the President's candidate or be prepared to quarrel with the President. Such was the power of the Administration, and such the discipline of the party, that, out of the three hundred and twenty-six delegates, only thirty-six presumed to give a vote against Martin Van Buren—just enough to impart to the deliberations of the Convention a slight show of independence. The people, however, were not quite so obedient to the mandates of a party chief. General Jackson received two hundred and nineteen electoral votes in 1832, while Mr. Van Buren received but one hundred and eighty-nine; which, however, was forty-four more than he needed.

Thus was inaugurated the system of nominating candidates by National Convention; which has continued to the present time. State nominating Conventions had been frequently held; and, when railroads were about to make all parts of the country easily accessible, the system properly and naturally became national.

The plan is open to objections, as every plan would be; but it is probably the fairest and best which the cast admits. The great objection to the system does not exist in the system itself, but in the overshadowing influence of an administration through its control of the office-holders. So long as the President possessed an unlimited power of removal, a nominating Convention consisted, necessarily, either of men in office who desired to keep their offices, or of men out of office who desired to have office. No Convention for the nomination of Presidential candidates has ever yet been held, which did not chiefly consist either of office-holders or office-seekers. The Convention, for example, which nominated Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency in 1836, was almost entirely composed of men pledged to his support, and whose defection would have been instantly visited by their dismissal from valuable posts, or the dismissal of their friends.

It was in no sense a deliberative body. No choice was given it. No regiment of the army could feel itself more bound to obey the orders of its colonel than this Convention felt itself bound to comply with the known desires of the President. It is well for the people to understand this. A President who remains united with the party that elected him, and who has an unlimited power of removal from office, is in a position to dictate to the Convention of his party the man it shall nominate.

Andrew Jackson was gone from the scene. Men whose will is stronger than their intelligence are disturbing influences in public affairs, like hurricanes and earthquakes in the natural world; and it is surprising to notice how speedily the ordinary tendencies resume their sway when the disturbing influence is withdrawn. The nations of Europe, for example, took their ancient boundaries and institutions the moment Napoleon was suppressed, and things went their usual course almost as though that conqueror had never existed. Andrew Jackson, by the force of his tyrannical will, had put Van Buren up, but he could not keep him up; and he had put the nullifiers down, but he could not keep them down. The old feuds remained, and the natural antagonisms revived. Mr. Van Buren, however, besides being an excellent political manager, was naturally inclined to conciliation, and the personal ambition of Mr. Calhoun was at that time more powerful than his attachment to the compact band of Southern men of whom he was the chief. Mr. Van Buren opened the door of reconciliation very wide, and the country was soon surprised to see the South Carolinian a favored guest of the White House, and a defender of Mr. Van Buren's Administration. The Democratic party, therefore, was still united, and Mr. Van Buren experienced not the slightest difficulty in securing a party nomination for a second term.

It was formerly part of the unwritten law of politics, that a President in full communion with his party was entitled to a nomination for a second term. The example of General Washington, in declining to serve a third term, no President has been willing to disregard, and it appears to be as binding as though it were a part of the Constitution. But a failure to be reëlected used to be considered in the light of a stigma. So the first Adams regarded it, and so the second Adams. It was as though they had been tried in the administration of the Government and had been found wanting; and it was therefore regarded, not as a dignified retirement from an exalted station, but as an ignominious dismissal from it. John Adams, indeed, was so indignant at his rejection by the people in 1800, that he could not bring himself to remain in Washington to witness the inauguration of his rival, but hurried away at daybreak on the last morning of his term. And it was many years before the people generally regarded him in any other light than that of a man rejected and disgraced. His wiser but less gifted son submitted with a better grace. Not the less, however, was his defeat in 1828 considered ignominious by the party which had elected him.

Mr. Van Buren, faithful to the principles of his illustrious predecessor, and having at his absolute command the whole army of office-holders, was renominated in 1840 without the slightest formidable opposition. He fully expected to be reëlected. From his remarks upon the campaign of 1840, in his work recently published, we may conclude that he died without understanding the causes of his defeat, which he attributed to a momentary popular delirium, excited, he says, "by a ruthless war of eight years," waged against him by the friends of Henry Clay. He even expected, like General Jackson, to name his successor, and that successor was to have been Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri.

But in the United States there is always a power behind the throne greater than the throne itself. In spite of appearances to the contrary, the people do rule. Party managers frequently appear to control the course of events; but, upon the whole, and in the long run, they do so only so far as they execute the real wish and intention of the people. Everything which they do, every part of their mysterious and extensive plans, is executed with a distinct, a conscious reference to its influence upon elections, which is only another way of saying that their aim is to anticipate and execute the public will. Skill in party management chiefly consists in leading the people in the way in which they desire to go.

Mr. Van Buren's failure in 1840 was owing to a single error committed by General Jackson, and sustained by himself. The great event of General Jackson's Administration was the destruction of the United States Bank, a measure popular at the time, and ever since sustained by the people. The error to which we refer, the consequences of which were inherited by Mr. Van Buren, was not the destruction of the bank, but the destruction of it without providing a suitable depository of the public money to take its place. The sub-treasury had not yet been thought of. The money of the Government was scattered about among twenty-five State banks, and the possession of these funds gave to the banks an unnatural and pernicious expansion of their capital, and tempted other banks to increase the volume of their currency. Thus the country was flooded with paper money, which stimulated the wildest speculation in land, and brought about a state of things similar to that which prevailed during the third and fourth years of the late war. Three months after Mr. Van Buren's inauguration, the reaction reached a crisis, the bubble burst, the banks suspended, merchants failed, credit ceased to be, and ruin filled the land. General Jackson had sown the wind, and his successor reaped the whirlwind. The retribution was just, for nearly every important financial measure of General Jackson had received Mr. Van Buren's support.

"I arrived," he tells us in his posthumous work, "at New York, from my brief mission to England, after the 'Bank bill' had passed both Houses, and on the day it was sent to President Jackson for his approval, and left the next morning for Washington. Arriving there at midnight, I proceeded at once to the White House, in pursuance of an invitation he had sent to New York in anticipation of my coming. I found the General in bed, supported by pillows, in miserable health, but awake, and awaiting and expecting me. Before suffering me to take a seat, and whilst still holding my hand, he, with characteristic eagerness when in the execution of weighty concerns, spoke to me of the bank, of the bill that had been sent for his approval, and of the satisfaction he derived from my arrival at so critical a moment; and I have not forgotten the satisfaction which beamed from his countenance when I expressed a hope that he would veto it, and when I declared my opinion that it was in that way only he could discharge the great duty he owed to the country and to himself. Not that he was ignorant of my views upon the subject, for in all our conversations in respect to it before I left the country—and they had been frequent and anxious—my voice had been decided as well against the then existing as against any other National Bank. Neither that he was himself in doubt as to the course that he ought to pursue, for he entertained none. But the satisfaction he evinced, and which he expressed in the most gratifying terms, arose solely from the relief he derived from finding himself so cordially sustained in a step he had determined to take, but in respect to which he had been severely harassed by the stand taken by the leading members of his Cabinet, and by the remonstrances of many timid and not a few false friends, and as yet been encouraged only by the few about him in comparatively subordinate positions, who were alike faithful to principle and to himself."

So the great banks which had for twenty years received and disbursed the public money, passed out of existence, and that public money, distributed all over the country in weak banks, became a public curse. Mr. Van Buren, singularly ignorant of finance, was utterly unprepared for the financial storm which drove him from power. A few days before his inauguration, Colonel Benton took the President elect aside, and predicted the coming crash. Mr. Van Buren, though the best tempered of men, was a little nettled, and said, "Your friends think you a little exalted in the head on that subject." Colonel Benton was silent, and, as he says, "miffed." As he left the room, talking with the President elect on other subjects, he said to himself, "You will soon feel the thunderbolt." The thunderbolt fell in May, 1837, and the effects of it were felt in the pockets of almost every voter during the next four years; and it was through the pockets of many of them that their understandings were reached.

[To be continued to-morrow.]

SUMMER TRAVEL

VIA

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE,

MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,
ALLENTOWN,
MOUNT CARMEL,
HAZLETON,
BETHLEHEM,

And all points in the
LEHIGH MAHANOY, AND
WYOMING VALLEYS

Commodious Cars, Smooth Track, Fine Scenery, and Excellent Hotels are the specialties of this route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

From Philadelphia to Principal Points, issued from the TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at Reduced Rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO WILKESBARRE, Good for TEN DAYS, issued any day.

Through Trains leave the Depot, BERKS and AMERICAN streets, at 7·45 A. M., 1·30 P. M., and 5·20 P. M.

For particulars see Time Table in daily papers.

ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1867.

Tickets sold and Baggage Checked through to the principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH St. 7 9-1m

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CAMP MEETING,

VINELAND, NEW JERSEY,

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES

Leave foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), as follows, commencing July 17, 1867:—

FOR VINELAND, 8·00 A. M., 9·00 A. M., 3·00 P. M., and 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS.

LEAVE VINELAND FOR PHILADELPHIA at 7·13 A. M., 8·28 A. M., 3·19 P. M., and 6·35 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, good any time during the Camp, $1·75.

WM. J. SEWELL,
7 15 10t Superintendent.

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628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."
PRICES REDUCED!!!

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.

6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 23mwf No. 724 MARKET Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5·40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7·30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom. $2·25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail 3·00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express 3·00

At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant. 1st class, 2·25; 2d class, 1·80

At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines, Fare, $3.

At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1·30 A. M., and 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.

The 1·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

9·00 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 12·25 P. M.
3·00 P. M. Cape May, Passenger. Due 7·18 P. M.
4·00 P. M. Express. Due 7·05 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6·30 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 10·07 A. M.
9·00 A. M. Fast Express. Due 12·07 P. M.
5·00 P. M. Cape May Express. Due 8·25 P. M.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5·00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,

from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

8·00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.

9·00 A. M. Cape May Morning Mail.

3·00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.

3·30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.

4·00 P. M. Cape May Express.

6·00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9·20 A. M.

West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue

7 21 WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M. 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 9, and 10½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2½ and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
3 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·00 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC.	
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·40 P. M.
Freight	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·08 A. M.
Accommodation	5·45 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street	5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson	6·28 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave Vine street at	10·15 A. M.,	2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at	1·00 P. M.,	3·15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY

Leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4·40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, good *only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

D. H. MUNDY,
6 24 13 Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·35 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,

1 1 No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7·00 P. M., and 10·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5·30 P. M.

Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.

Stopping at all stations.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 1 9 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	4·08 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	8·10 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Erie	10·25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10·10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7·00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	5·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7·15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5·40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7·30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11 HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE

AND

United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos. 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 7 1 3m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
C. I. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare, $3·00. Excursion Tickets, $4·00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
6 20 19 Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD

GREAT TRUNK LINE

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·30 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8·45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·00 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·48 and 10·20 A. M., and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 4 8

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 8, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·50 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·10 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11·50 A. M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 2·00, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 6·30, 7·15 and 8 A. M., 4·00 and 6·30 (daily) P. M. The 7·15 A. M. Train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·15 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express, 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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No. 23 North WATER Street, and
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PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS.

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for Europe Travel.

(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

COTTON AND FLAX,

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

Of all numbers and brands.

Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
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ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

The Story of a Good-Looking Bogus Nun—A Heroine for a Beadle Dime Novel—Maria Monck Outdone—She Professes to Have Escaped from a Canada Convent, and to Have Rich Relatives in London—How She Won the Sympathies of Everybody and How She Was Found Out—Her New York and Boston Hotel Operations.

From the Boston Transcript of yesterday.

The people of a quiet suburban village within ten miles of Boston have been somewhat exercised of late by the deceptions of a persistent and skilful impostor, in the person of an interesting young lady, whose story of escape from a Canadian nunnery and the clutches of a relentless priesthood has wrought upon and awakened the sympathies of hundreds with whom she came in contact. A plain statement of facts in a case like this furnishes sufficient romance for the general public, and an absence of the romantic element in the narrative will render it much more acceptable to those who have been victimized by the unfortunate lady of "eighteen summers." All of the ideal cannot, however, be dispensed with, for her very name is suggestive of all that is dark-haired, bright-eyed, wonderfully intellectual and lovable, with a "cruel parient" and a bold "lovyer," in yellow-covered novels. Gertrude Grey was her name, and her stature was about five feet eight; age at least twenty-five—eighteen, according to her arithmetic. To begin the story.

On a rainy afternoon, about three weeks ago, Gertrude Grey might have been seen wending her way from the depot in ——, up one of the principal streets, until she reached a house where she ventured to seek for admission. When met by the lady of the mansion she asked, "Are you a Catholic?" "No," was the reply. "Are you *sure* you are not?" asked Gertrude, timidly and yet earnestly. Upon being reassured that she was not, the stranger told her story, affirming that she had escaped from a convent near Quebec, had been befriended by a rich English family, had been to New York, stopped at the Astor House, where her trunk was detained for board unpaid, and she was now in search of a Mrs. Harris, who lived in the town, who had befriended her somewhere in her travels, telling her to call whenever she needed assistance. Her father, who was an Englishman, so her story ran, came to this country with his family several years ago, and all were drowned, in the steamer wrecked off Cape Race, with the exception of him and herself; she went into a convent near Quebec, while her parent joined our army, having lost his all in the wrecked steamer. She desired to get money to go back to England, where she had rich relatives residing at the "West End" of London.

Thus her story ran; and in spite of all invitations to remain, she started for the street in the rain. She lingered a moment by the gate, and conversed with some other parties whom she met. When interrogated as to where she proposed to remain that night, she answered, as if putting the fullest trust in Providence, "I am not afraid to sleep in the fields." She did not sleep in the fields, however inviting they might be to her; and still protesting that she ought not to accept hospitality, and moreover did not ask the favor, Gertrude entered the house, where, with seeming reluctance, she remained with a worthy family for near a fortnight, keeping up the deception with consummate art.

Her pathetic narrative, related with all the naivete of a school girl, and the convincing weight of unvarnished truth and unaffected simplicity, moved all who heard it to do something to assist her in her dire extremity. And this generous action was not confined to the kind-hearted but unsophisticated young ladies and others who had but a short time before befriended an impostor, but those generally callous to the appeals of the unfortunate were believers in the nunnery yarn of Gertrude Grey. Her simplicity and ignorance were more natural than simplicity and ignorance generally are. She was afraid of men, she said, never having seen them in the nunnery, and also feared there might be among them envoys of the priesthood to abduct her and carry her back within the hated walls of the convent, from which she had fled to escape the terrible fate of the veil. It was not positively proved that she was unaccustomed to young men's society until she asked one day, with wondering eyes, why they wore those eyebrows on their upper lips!

A detailed statement of the incidents of her sojourn in —— would fill a volume; and enough will only be recorded in this article to guard the public against similar swindles. Gertrude is tall and would be called quite plain; her complexion is fair, hair brown, eyes quite large, black, and lustrous, nose prominent, mouth large, above a retreating chin; her dress very neat. When she introduces herself to her new friends she is generally without baggage—trunks and clothes being left at her former abiding place. Being a nun, she, of course, in the instance of deception now described, was very ignorant of the names of things in common use—wearing apparel, edibles, etc. She called ice cream frozen milk, and was very fond of it, as of most other delicacies, the names of which were to her unknown. Tomatoes she had never seen, and spoke of them a short time after learning their name as "tommy boys." The first plate of them set before her, however, she proceeded to salt and pepper, like one who had often partaken of the healthful vegetable.

Her "moving accidents by flood and field," in escaping from the convent, had of course left their impression upon her fragile frame, and given her system a shock, so that she appeared flushed and nervous at times, with tearful eye, while at others she was pallid and livid, and apparently a great mental sufferer. Her feelings are now accounted for by two saucers of paint—one very red, and the other white—found in her room after her exposure. After she had suffered "untold agony," and had "not closed her eyes in sleep all night," as she pathetically told her benefactress, her countenance would be white and her eyes heavy and sad. She was like "Niobe, all tears," when occasion required, and could weep more naturally than any "Mrs. Haller" on the modern stage.

Compelled to be constantly on the alert, and to be guarded against surprise, she has acquired a wonderful knowledge of the mechanism of the human mind, and can detect motives in actions, where suspicion would not haunt an ordinary person's thoughts, especially where those actions in any way concerned herself. Incidents occurred during her sojourn in —— which would be scarcely credited if put in print, where her keenness of perception and insight were equalled only by the cunning adroitness with which she disarmed those around her of their doubts as to her credibility. It was a favorite saying of hers, when apparently unduly troubled, that "the Lord would take care of her"—thus signifying a rare and implicit faith in the direct agencies of the Infinite which few possess. Surely, some one has taken care of her for the past three or four years. A church prayer-book and a pocket Bible were her constant companions.

Gertrude's downfall was somewhat sudden, and it is safe to say, unexpected to her. A gentleman wrote to Springfield and got a description of a person who had practised similar impositions in that vicinity. That description exactly agreed with the appearance of "Miss Grey." The same gentleman also remembered something about the operations of a forlorn female in Boston a few years since, and a reference to the *Transcript* of March 12, 1864, revealed the following paragraph:—

> "CAUTION.—We are requested by parties who have been solicited to aid a young lady, representing that she had been robbed at a hotel, to state that investigations made reveal the fact that her numerous stories are untrue. She hails from various cities, and gives the names of different hotels in New York and Boston as the scenes of her misfortunes."

On the 22d of March, ten days afterwards, the *Transcript* contained the following item:—

> "The young girl, fashionably attired, who recently called upon some of our merchants with most pitiful stories of her robbery at a hotel, and against whom we warned the public on the 12th instant, has left Boston. While here, she victimized several persons, including the proprietors of one of our prominent hotels—and an elderly gentleman, who does not read the papers. She deceived the detectives who were put on her track, as they reported her to be an artless and refined young lady, of superior manners and accomplishments. She was true to her swindling instincts during her last hours in Boston, as she managed to secure the funds contributed to pay her fare to another city, and outgeneralled the porter who attempted to get her baggage checked to her place of supposed destination. Those who are familiar with her varied stories will watch with some eagerness to see what game she will play in the next scene of her operations."

The hotel here alluded to was the Tremont House, Boston. The lady upon whom she had billeted herself three weeks ago proposed, when in town one day, to enter the hotel, where she was to meet her husband. This Gertrude refused to do—an act which to her companion was *prima facie* evidence of her imposture. Not wishing to make too sudden a decision, however, her benefactress entered and informed the clerks and the "out-generalled" porter above named, who knew of the "little game," that the nun was promenading up and down on the sidewalk, waiting for her. These gentlemen went out, and after an absence of two or three minutes reported that they indentified the stranger as the young lady who lost her purse three years ago. The report of the hotel committee was accepted as the final decision, and the confidence game of the bogus nun was ended. After delivering then and there a very decided lecture to the swindler, her benefactress told her that they must part company, an announcement which greatly surprised Gertrude, as she supposed she was to return to —— and get her trunk, which she was informed she could not do.

Her cool impudence after exposure was even more remarkable than her previous conduct had been. She boasted of being the greatest of liars; detailed with minute exactness the time when, and the reason why, suspicion as to her real character arose in the minds of those with whom she was stopping. She frankly confessed that she was actuated in her course of life by a desire to associate with genteel people; she was too lazy to work, and if she did labor she should be obliged to live with what she called "common people." When asked why she did not apply for a situation in a store, she drew herself proudly up, and declared "she would die first." She always had moved in very good society, and always intended to. She probably will until she visits the house of correction, or some public reformatory institution.

The great secret of her "success" is in exciting sympathy. She never asks for anything, and has often protested against receiving moneys collected for her on the ground that the Lord would take care of her. This being the case, those whom she has swindled do not have her arrested, as she has solicited neither food nor raiment, and has received all her favors under protest. After her last exposure, several benevolent gentlemen took her in charge, and attempted to provide for her in some way.

After several days of cross-examination, she in the meantime being comfortably at a hotel in this city, they gave up the job as an unprofitable one, and were glad to get rid of her on any terms. So they paid her bill and started her again on her travels, she still "trusting in the Lord." As the paragraph above states, "those familiar with her varied stories will watch with some eagerness to see what game she will play in the next scene of her operations." In the meantime, her "trunk and things" can be had by any "interested party" removing the lien upon them.

The Order of the Day.

A general order for SOZODONT. In the *teeth of all opposition* it has become the supreme dentrifice of the age.

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS. No. 506 MARKET Street.

LARGE OPENING SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC., FOR FALL OF 1867,
On Thursday morning,

August 1st, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, without reserve about 2000 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, Congress Boots, etc.; also a general assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's Wear, to which the special attention of buyers is called, as every case represented in catalogue will be positively sold. [7 25 6t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

AT PRIVATE SALE.
25 cases fine palm fans, round handles. 75

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.,
July 30, at the Exchange, will include:—
CHESNUT, No. 403—Valuable store.
GROUND RENT—$50 a year.
RIDGE ROAD—Valuable lot, over 3 acres.
THIRD, NORTH OF GREEN—Brick and frame dwellings.
NEW MARKET, NORTH OF POPLAR—Brick and frame dwellings.
GUNNER'S RUN CANAL—Valuable wharf property.
TWELFTH, No. 223, ABOVE RACE—Desirable dwelling.
BROAD AND WALLACE, SOUTHEAST CORNER—Brick building.
ELEVENTH, No. 414, NORTH OF LOMBARD—Modern dwelling.
LOCUST, No. 1613—Tavern and dwelling.
SAVERY, Nos. 1214 and 1216—Brick and frame dwellings.
MARRIOTT, No. 522—Frame dwelling.
PROSPEROUS ALLEY AND ESSEX—Two brick dwellings.
SIXTH STREET, Stockton, South Camden, N. J.—Modern dwelling.
GROUND RENT—$48 a year.
NEW MARKET AND CALLOWHILL, S. E. corner—Valuable lot.
NEW MARKET AND CALLOWHILL, S. W. corner—Valuable lot.
NEW MARKET AND CALLOWHILL, N. E. corner—Valuable lot.
LOGAN LAND AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION—Forty lots, Twenty-first Ward.
SOMERSET, No. 414—Two brick dwellings.
HARRISON, Nos. 45 and 47, Frankford, Twenty-third Ward—Two modern cottages and large lot adjoining.
Also, valuable stock. See catalogues. [7 26 3t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street,

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

On Friday, August 2.
Will be sold at the Exchange, at 12 o'clock, the following Stocks and Loans—
On account of whom it may concern—
5000 shares Latonia Coal Company. 7 23 9t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET STREET.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 tf

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO 509 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 28

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of Store No. 312 CHESNUT Street. Apply at the Store. 7 26 4t*

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

NEEDLES'
COMPOUND
CAMPHOR TROCHES,
Positive Preventive of
CHOLERA,
Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus.
Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,
12th & Race Sts., Phila.
50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.
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DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

Summer Shawls, $1·75.
Summer Shawls, $1·75.
White Shetland Shawls, $3·00.
White Shetland Shawls, $3·00.
White and Black Llama Shawls.
White and Black Barege Shawls.
Sea-side Shawls.
Sea-side Shawls.
Wide Iron Barege and Hernani for Shawls.

LAWNS! LAWNS!

Fine French Lawns, 25 cents.
French Jaconet Lawns, 28 cents.
Best French Percales, reduced to 37½ cents.

Linens for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Plaid and Stripe Linen Drills for Boys.
Linen Duck Coatings.
Extra Heavy Linen Duck for Suits.
Heavy White Basket Duck.
Linens for Ladies' Travelling Suits.
Immense Stock of Linens, all grades.

House-Furnishing Linen Goods

Sheeting, Towels and Napkins. Heavy Barnsley Linen Sheetings, in 54-inch, 72-inch, 80-inch, and 90-inch widths.
10-4 Fine Linen Sheetings, $1·25.
11-4 and 12-4 Huguenot Sheetings.
Fine Cotton Sheetings, all widths.

TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS.

Diaper, Huck, Bath, Red Border, Fringed, and Damask Towels, Towellings by the yard of every description.

Nursery Diapers, Napkins, and Doylies.
Scotch Loom and Barnsley Table Damask.

QUILTS AND COMFORTABLES.

Immense Stock of all sizes of white and colored Marseilles Quilts, Honeycomb, colored Alhambra Spreads, Lancaster and Heavy Jacquard Quilts.

Buyers for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Institutions, and Private Families will do well to examine our stock.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.
1 11stu rp PHILADELPHIA.

229 FARIES & WARNER. 229
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE,

Have just received—
Large lot of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Fine Lace Hdkfs., from auction, bargain.
Fine quality Shirred Muslins, 60, 75, 85c., $1 and $1·15.
Plaid Nainsook Muslins, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, and 60c.
Soft Finish Jaconets and Cambrics.
Nainsook Muslins, Swiss Mulls, etc. etc.
White Piques, 50c.
Shirting Linens, 50, 56, 60, 65, 75, 85 cents, etc.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 62½ cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., cheap.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75c.
Linen Fans below Importers' prices.
Table Linens, 45, 50, 65, and 75 cents.
Linen Napkins, Towels, Doylies, etc.
Linen Drills for Pants, 37½, 45, and 50c.
Plain Linens, 25 cents.
Fine quality Bley Linens, 27½, 40, 45, and 50 cents

DOMESTICS DOMESTICS!

Bleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20c., etc.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20c., etc.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25 cents.
Domet Flannels, 25, 31, and 37½ cents.
Grey Twilled Flannel for Bathing Robes.
Black and White Balmorals, $1.
Best Hoop Skirt in the city, $1·25.

FARIES & WARNER,
NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,
2 29{1 ABOVE RACE.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

TO THE LADIES.

LINEN CAMBRICS,
PRINTED FOR DRESSES,
WHITE FOR BODIES.

These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a

GREAT SACRIFICE.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

GIRARD ROW.
GIRARD ROW.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37 and 50c.; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·90; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c.; Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 196m

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET
Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces.
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1½ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design, very cheap. 7 10 1m

DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,
S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.
LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.
10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.
HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.
P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 3 6 wfmsm

608. REMOVAL. 608.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

Beg to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their place of business from No. 322 to

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS.

Having greater facilities, and more room for doing business, their stock will be considerably increased in the various departments.

Represented by S. STORY. 7 6 1m

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.—The new and swift steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.; and returning leaves Cape May on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 8 A. M.
Fare..........$2·50, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·75, " "
Children, $1·25, " "
Excursion tickets on Saturday, good to return on Monday, $4, including carriage hire.
G. H. HUDDELL.
N. B.—Mann's Express Company have arranged to attend to baggage, will check baggage through to hotels, cottages, etc.; also sell Tickets at their Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street. 7 23 6t

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.
On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.
Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 7 23 6t

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—The steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Fare for the round trip..........50 cents
Single ticket..........30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook..........20 cents
For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.
FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE
"EXCELSIOR" HAMS,
SELECTED FROM THE BEST CORN-FED HOGS, ARE OF STANDARD REPUTATION, AND THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, AND CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES, AND BEEF,
Nos. 142 and 144 N. FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & Co., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 5 31 fmw3m

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SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
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JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,
THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.
Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.
New crop YOUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.
For sale by the package or retail, at
JAMES R. WEBB'S,
8 14} Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

GARFIELD'S
SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR
Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,
PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM,
NO. 1314 WASHINGTON AVENUE.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, the celebrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4}

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOCH.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18}

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT
STATE LOAN.

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
7 8 1m4p] E. W. CLARK & CO.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
NOS. 112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 7 15 1m

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE
PURCHASED THE
NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,
FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF
NINETY-TWO,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1,

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [5 3tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN,

7 3-10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW
5-20s.
BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED at highest market rates.
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3{2 NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

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7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
Five-Twenties of 1865,
JANUARY AND JULY,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. 1 1{

NATIONAL
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CAPITAL..........$1,000,000
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WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
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6 1{] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

ST. LOUIS BONDS.—
We offer for sale a limited amount of
SIX PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF ST. LOUIS,
Having twenty years to run, principal and interest payable in New York,
AT THE LOW PRICE OF
EIGHTY-ONE,
And accrued interest. We recommend them as a reliable and undoubted security, yielding about eight per cent. to the purchaser.
TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO.,
7 24 6t No. 309 WALNUT Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested:—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and Granting Letters of Administration, in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said city and county for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in August next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1867.
June 28, Joseph M. Fisher, Executor of ELIZA COPE, deceased.
" 28, Charles N. Briggs and Thomas C. Scott Executors of GEORGE W. SCOTT, deceased.
" 28, George W. Steever et al., Executors and Trustees of ROBERT S. JOHNSON, deceased.
" 29, Henry Saul and Joseph E. Hay, executors of HANNAH G. HAY, deceased.
" 29, John B. Stevenson, Executor and Trustee of AUGUSTINE STEVENSON, Jr., deceased.
July 2, Joseph Strock and Henry Kramer, Executors of CATHARINE FULMER, deceased.
" 5, Thomas Neilson and Constant Guillou, Executors of ROBERT NEILSON, deceased.
" 6, Francis R. Shunk and Isaac H. Dietrich, Executors of ISAAC SHUNK, deceased.
" 8, Edward Wartman and Thomas C. Jones, Guardians of MARY LYNCH, late MARY DRUM, late minors.
" 9, William L. Boyer, Executor of WILLIAM BOYER, deceased.
" 9, Caroline L. Glentz (late Scherer), Administratrix of JOHN SCHERER, deceased.
" 10, Ann Quinn, (late Bird), Administratrix of BRIDGET FEE, deceased.
" 10, Sarah H. Atherton, Guardian of JAMES LOGAN FISHER (late a minor).
" 10, Sarah H. Atherton, Guardian of MAUD FISHER (late a minor).
" 11, Samuel J. Roney, Guardian of WALTER ECKEL, a minor.
" 11, S. J. Garber et al., Executor of ANN GARBER, deceased.
" 11, William Strong, Administrator of GARRICK MALLERY, deceased.
" 11, Catherine S. Wonderly, Executrix of EDMUND SHOTWELL, deceased.
" 11, Edward R. Shotwell and Joseph Scattergood, Executors of CATHERINE SHEPPARD, deceased.
" 12, Thomas T. Mason and William K. Hemphill, Executors of ALEXANDER H. JULIAN, deceased.
" 13, John H. Curtis, Administrator of ELIZABETH V. CURTIS, deceased.
" 13, Robert Thomas, Administrator of JACOB JONES, deceased.
" 13, C. Willing Littell, Executor of MARY L. WATTS deceased.
" 13, James D. Ralston, Administrator of JAMES L. WILLIAMS, deceased.
" 13, John H. Campbell, Executor of JOSEPH S. MEDARA, deceased.
" 16, Rebecca W. and Joseph Bancroft, Executors of WILLIAM BANCROFT deceased.
" 16, Arundius Tiers, Administrator of ARUNDIUS TIERS, Jr., deceased.
" 16, Joseph King, Administrator of CATHARINE WALSH, deceased.
" 17, Joseph S. Pierson, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of WILLIAM P. DEWEES, deceased.
" 18, Alexander Janney, Administrator of LYDIA G. JANNEY, deceased.
" 20, John Clare, Jr., Administrator of WILLIAM CLARE, deceased.
" 20, James Campbell et al., Executors and Trustees of HUGH O'DONNELL, deceased.
" 20, John Riehle et al., Executors in account (as Trustees for M. M. COCK, ELIZABETH BROWN and SUSAN DILLER), under the will of WILLIAM RIEHLE, deceased.
" 22, George S. Schively, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of ANN SCHIVELY, deceased.
" 22, George S. Shively, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of JOHN SCHIVELY, deceased.
" 22, George S. Schively, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of WILLIAM SCHIVELY, deceased.
" 22, George S. Schively, Trustee of JULYANN SCHIVELY, under the wills of WILLIAM, JOHN, and ANN SCHIVELY, deceased.
" 22, George S. Schively, Executor of JULYANN SCHIVELY, deceased.
" 22, Sarah Crawford et al., Executors of SAMUEL H. CRAWFORD, deceased.
" 23, Edward E. Warner, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of LYDIA PICKFORD, deceased.
" 23, Thomas Seabrook, Executor of HARRIET POLLARD, deceased.
" 23, Jacob Good, Executor of WILLIAM and JACOB RITTENHOUSE, deceased.
" 23, Eliza Carver and Stephen Parsons, Administrators of JOHN E. CARVER, deceased.
" 23, Eliza Carver and Stephen Parsons, Administrators of JOHN E. CARVER, deceased, second and final account.
" 24, Robert Ewing, et al., Executors of JOHN V. COWELL, deceased.
" 24, Gideon and Naaman Keyser, Executors of SAMUEL KEYSER, deceased.
" 24, Daniel Carriston, Administrator of JOHN McNABB, deceased.
" 24, Thomas H. Powers, Guardian of CAROLINE FARR, late a minor.
" 24, William G. Smith, Guardian of ANNA H. and ESTHER COLFRIN, late minors.
" 25, Stillwell S. Bishop, Executor of WILLIAM WATSON, deceased.
" 25, Joseph B. Andrews, Executor of REBECCA ANDREWS, deceased.
" 25, Ebenezer Maxwell, Executor of HUGH SMITH, deceased.
" 25, A. E. and Henry P. Borie, Trustees of ELIZA KEATING, deceased.
" 25, Frederick and Charlotte A. Brown, Executors of FREDERICK BROWN, deceased.
" 25, Deborah Holden, Administratrix of ELI HOLDEN, deceased.
7 26f4t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.